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          IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
2
                   NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA
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4
     W. A. DREW EDMONDSON, in his )
5
     capacity as ATTORNEY GENERAL )
     OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA and )
6
     OKLAHOMA SECRETARY OF THE
     ENVIRONMENT C. MILES TOLBERT,)
7
     in his capacity as the
     TRUSTEE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES)
8
     FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
9
                  Plaintiff,
10
                                    )4:05-CV-00329-TCK-SAJ
     vs.
11
     TYSON FOODS, INC., et al,
12
                  Defendants.
13
14
                       THE VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
15
     RICHARD BISHOP, PhD, produced as a witness on
16
     behalf of the Defendants in the above styled and
17
     numbered cause, taken on the 30th day of April,
18
     2009, in the City of Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State
19
     of Oklahoma, before me, Lisa A. Steinmeyer, a
20
     Certified Shorthand Reporter, duly certified under
21
     and by virtue of the laws of the State of Oklahoma.
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1 PEARANCE 2 3 Ms. Claire Xidis FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: Attorney at Law 4 P. O. Box 1792 Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465 5 -and-Mr. David Page 6 Attorney at Law 502 West 6th Street 7 Tulsa, OK 74119 8 9 Mr. Timothy Jones FOR TYSON FOODS: Attorney at Law 10 2210 West Oaklawn Drive Springdale, AR 72762 11 12 FOR CARGILL: Mr. Colin Deihl 13 Mr. Eric Triplett Attorneys at Law 14 1700 Lincoln Street Suite 3200 15 Denver, CO 80203 16 17 FOR PETERSON FARMS: Mr. Philip Hixon Attorney at Law 18 320 South Boston Suite 700 19 Tulsa, OK 74103 20 FOR GEORGE'S: Mr. James Graves 21 Attorney at Law 221 North College 22 Fayetteville, AR 72701 (Via phone) 23 24 ALSO PRESENT: Dr. Gordon Rausser (Via phone) 25 Ms. Lisa Keating

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> > **EXHIBIT D**

1	(Whereupon, the deposition began at
2	9:04 a.m.)
3	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the Record for
4	the deposition of Dr. Richard Bishop. Today is
5	April 30th, 2009. The time is 9:03 a.m. Counsel, 09:04AM
6	please identify yourselves for the Record?
7	MR. DEIHL: Colin Deihl on behalf of
8	Cargill.
9	MR. TRIPLETT: Eric Triplett on behalf of
10	Cargill. 09:04AM
11	MR. HIXON: Philip Hixon on behalf of
12	Peterson Farms.
13	MR. JONES: Tim Jones on behalf of the
14	Tyson defendants.
15	MS. KEATING: Lisa Keating with OnPoint 09:04AM
16	Analytics.
17	MS. XIDIS: Claire Xidis for the State
18	Oklahoma.
19	VIDEOGRAPHER: And on the phone today?
20	MR. GRAVES: James Graves on behalf of 09:05AM
21	George's and George's Farms.
22	VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you. You may swear in
23	the witness:
24	RICHARD BISHOP, PhD
25	having first been duly sworn to testify the truth,

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1	the wh	nole truth and nothing but the truth, testified	
2	as fol	lows:	
3		DIRECT EXAMINATION	
4	BY MR.	DEIHL:	
5	Q	State your name for the Record, please.	09:05AM
6	A	My name is Richard C. Bishop.	
7	Q	Have you been deposed, Dr. Bishop?	
8	A	Yes.	
9	Q	How many times?	
10	A	Four or five times.	09:05AM
11	Q	When was the last time you were deposed?	
12	A	Late 1990s.	
13	Q	Did you meet with counsel for the plaintiffs	
14	in pre	paration for your deposition?	
15	A	I did.	09:05AM
16	Q	When did you meet with them?	
17	A	Yesterday.	
18	Q	For how long did you meet?	
19	A	Most of the day yesterday.	
20	Q	Okay. Who did you meet with?	09:06AM
21	A	Claire Xidis.	
22	Q	Anyone else?	
23	A	No. Well, I'm sorry. I should correct that	
24	slight	ly. I'm blanking on her name.	
25		MS. XIDIS: Ingrid?	09:06AM

1			0
1	3	Thereid Moll was in and out of the room from	
1	A time	Ingrid Moll was in and out of the room from to time.	
	LTITE		
3	Q	Did plaintiff's counsel explain to you the	
4	depos	ition process?	
5	A	Yes.	09:06AM
6	Q	So you're familiar with what's going to occur	
7	here	today?	
8	A	More or less, yes.	
9	Q	Have you ever been retained as an expert	
10	witne	ss in a case involving a contingent valuation	09:06AM
11	surve	λ,	
12	A	Yes.	
13	Q	How many times have you been retained as an	
14	exper	t witness in a case involving a contingent	
15	valua	tion survey?	09:06AM
16	A	Where I was deposed or	
17	Q	Let's just talk about where you were retained	
18	first		
19	A	Could you define the term retained to be an	
20	exper	t witness? In other words, my issue is I have	09:07AM
21	been	I have served as a consultant on cases	
22	invol	ving contingent valuation, but it was not clear	
23	to me	at the time that I would ever be a witness. I	
24	was s	erving more as a role of consultant to	
25	trust	ees.	09:07AM

1	Q I would count that. Any time you were
2	actually hired by a client to serve as an expert in
3	connection with a contingent valuation survey.
4	A Probably three times prior to this. At the
5	moment I can think of three times. 09:07AM
6	Q Okay. What were those times you can think of?
7	A I was an expert to the State of Alaska on
8	their damage assessment relative to the Exxon Valdez
9	oil spill. I was a consultant to NOAA on what's
10	commonly known as the Montrose study in southern 09:08AM
11	California, PCBs and DDT. I was retained by the
12	state of Montana as a consultant on the Clark Fork
13	damage assessment, Clark Fork River.
14	Q Any others you can think of?
15	A There probably are a couple of others where 09:08AM
16	contingent valuation studies were considered, but
17	didn't come to fruition, early preliminary
18	investigations.
19	Q The cases where contingent valuation studies
20	were considered but didn't come to fruition, which 09:09AM
21	matters were those?
22	A The Blackbird Mine in Idaho. That's the only
23	one I believe.
24	Q Did you do a valuation estimate in connection
25	with the Blackbird Mine? 09:09AM

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1	A	No.	
2	Q	Did anyone?	
3	A	No, not as far as I know.	
4	Q	Have you ever testified before in court as an	
5	expert	witness?	09:10AM
6	A	Yes. I testified in U.S. versus National	
7	Gypsum	1.	
8	Q	Where was that case venued?	
9	A	Dallas, Texas.	
10	Q	Who were you	09:10AM
11	A	Department of Justice, U. S. Department of	
12	Justic	ee.	
13	Q	And what did your testimony involve?	
14	A	It involved damages associated with releases	
15	of asb	pestos into the Great Swamp of New Jersey but	09:10AM
16	it was	s the case was a little more complicated	
17	than t	hat because I was testifying in, as I	
18	unders	stood it, in a bankruptcy proceeding.	
19	Q	Any other cases where you've	
20	A	No, I've not testified in other cases.	09:11AM
21	Q	Before we get going in earnest, just let's	
22	make s	sure we're clear about the rules of the	
23	deposi	tion. If you could be careful to wait until I	
24	finish	n my question before you answer the question	
25	becaus	se the court reporter can't take down both of	09:11AM

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7			
1	us tal	Lking at the same time; is that fair?	
2	A	Yes. I'll do my best.	
3	Q	Also, the court reporter can't take down head	
4	nods,	so if you could answer the questions verbally,	
5	please	2.	09:11AM
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	Is there any reason you would be unable to	
8	provid	de truthful testimony here today?	
9	A	No.	
10	Q	You're not on any medications that would	09:11AM
11	impair	your ability to testify?	
12	A	No.	
13	Q	In the case you described, U.S. versus	
14	Nation	nal Gypsum, you were retained as an expert	
15	witnes	ss; is that correct?	09:12AM
16	A	That's correct.	
17	Q	And you testified as an expert witness in	
18	court?		
19	A	Yes.	
20	Q	What were you qualified as an expert in?	09:12AM
21	A	Economic valuation of damages.	
22	Q	When did that testimony occur?	
23	A	I can't tell you the exact year. I believe it	
24	was th	ne early '90s.	
25	Q	Other than that case, have you ever testified	09:12AM

			
1	in co	urt?	
2	A	No.	
3	Q	Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	
4	as De	position Exhibit 1. Can you identify this	
5	docum	ent?	09:13AM
6	A	It's my curriculum vitae.	
7	Q	Is this a current curriculum vitae?	
8	A	Yes.	
9	Q	On your CV it indicates that you're a senior	
10	consu	ltant at Stratus Consulting, Inc.; is that	09:13AM
11	corre	ct?	
12	A	With qualifications. I'm basically an	
13	indep	endent contractor to Stratus Consulting.	
14	Q	What does it mean when you say you're a senior	
15	consu	ltant at Stratus Consulting; what does that	09:13AM
16	mean	on your CV?	
17	A	It means that I work on various projects for	
18	Strat [.]	us Consulting. So they've given me that title.	
19	Q	How long have you worked for Stratus	
20	Consu	lting?	09:14AM
21	A	My principal job was up until three years	
22	ago w	as as professor at the University of Wisconsin	
23	Madis	on. I served as a consultant at various times	
24	inter	mittently with Stratus Consulting and its	
25	prede	cessor companies since perhaps the late '70s,	09:14AM
	I		

1	early	'80s.	
2	Q	What were Stratus' predecessor companies?	
3	A	The original company was Energy & Resource	
4	Consul	ltants, also at Boulder, Colorado.	
5	Q	How are you paid by Stratus Consulting?	9:14AM
6	A	Depends on the project.	
7	Q	In this project how are you paid?	
8	A	I'm not paid by Stratus Consulting.	
9	Q	In this project are you paid by the lawyers?	
10	A	I'm paid by the State of Oklahoma.	9:15AM
11	Q	Okay. What is your hourly rate in this	
12	matter	r?	
13	A	\$250.	
14	Q	And how many hours approximately have you	
15	worked	d on this matter to date?	9:15AM
16	A	I don't know.	
17	Q	Do you know how much you've billed to date?	
18	A	No.	
19	Q	Okay. What other matters are you currently	
20	workin	ng on for Stratus Consulting?	9:15AM
21	A	I'm working on a contingent valuation study	
22	for	- NOAA is the contractor dealing with	
23	protec	ction of coral reefs in Hawaii.	
24	Q	Any others?	
25	A	That's a complicated question. I'm employed 09	9:16AM

12 by the State of Michigan dealing with a natural 1 2 resource damage assessment. I'm working with 3 Stratus Consulting but under contract to the State 4 of Michigan. Like this case where you're working with 09:16AM 5 6 Stratus but you're being paid by the State of 7 Oklahoma? 8 Yes. 9 Now, your retainer agreement with this case is between you and the law firm of Motley Rice; 09:17AM 10 correct? 11 That's correct. 12 13 Okay. So you submit your bills to Motley 14 Rice? That's right. 09:17AM 15 And if I wanted to know how much you had been 16 paid in this matter, how would I determine that? 17 18 Motley Rice has paid my invoices. 19 They've paid them all in full? 09:17AM 20 Α Yes.

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One project that's semi-dormant, we're doing

Okay. What other matters besides the

protection of coral reefs in Hawaii and the State of

Michigan matter that you described are you currently

working on with Stratus?

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09:17AM

1	some final preliminary work on a survey, again, for	
2	NOAA, looking at the benefits of protection of the	
3	North Atlantic Wright whale.	
4	Q Any others?	
5	A No.	09:18AM
6	Q Over the years since the late 1970s,	
7	approximately how many projects have you worked on	
8	with Stratus Consulting?	
9	A That's that's difficult to remember	
10	precisely because some cases simply involved a peer	09:18AM
11	review of a survey, one telephone conversation, but	
12	I can tell you approximately eight.	
13	Q Do you have a list of those matters somewhere?	
14	A No.	
15	Q Tell me as many of those matters as you can	09:18AM
16	recall sitting here today.	
17	A Okay. Now, you're talking about where I was	
18	paid by Stratus.	
19	Q No. Where you worked with Stratus, either	
20	paid by Stratus or paid by Stratus' client.	09:19AM
21	A Okay. I've listed the Michigan matter. The	
22	Wright whale study, coral reef study I've already	
23	mentioned. I worked last year on a natural resource	
24	damage assessment related to the Rocky Mountain	
25	Arsenal in Colorado. My first project with Stratus	09:19AM

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1	Consulting dealt with acid rain issues. I provided	
2	some peer-review services relative to a study that	
3	was done in the last five years dealing with a	
4	contingent valuation study regarding protection of	
5	the Steller sea lion. I played a major role in a	09:20AM
6	Stratus Consulting project dealing with the natural	
7	resource damage for the Fox River in Green Bay.	
8	Others may come to me, but I'm not thinking of the	
9	specifics of others at the moment.	
10	Q Do you receive a report at yearend from	09:21AM
11	Stratus telling you the amount they've paid you in a	
12	given year?	
13	A I think so, yes.	
14	Q Some sort of tax form?	
15	A Uh-huh.	09:21AM
16	Q Okay, and I take it you keep those; right?	
17	A Of course.	
18	Q So if we wanted to know how much you were paid	
19	by Stratus Consulting over the years since the late	
20	1970s, we could look at those forms; correct?	09:21AM
21	A Well, yes. If I'm required by the courts to	
22	turn them over to you, I would be happy to.	
23	Q Okay. Sitting here today, can you tell me how	
24	much you've been paid by Stratus Consulting since	
25	the late 1970s?	09:21AM

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1	_		
1	A	No.	
2	Q	Can you tell me how much you've been paid by	
3	client	s of Stratus Consulting since the late 1970s?	
4	A	No.	
5	Q	Now, you say this is your current resumT, this	09:21AM
6	is up	to date?	
7	A	As far as I know, yes.	
8	Q	Okay. Take a look at the second page of this	
9	exhibi	t.	
10	A	Uh-huh.	09:22AM
11	Q	Under the section labeled selected	
12	public	cations	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	do you see that first item listed there?	
15	A	Yes.	09:22AM
16	Q	Has that been published?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	So this isn't current?	
19	A	I don't have no. I haven't entered the	
20	public	cation facts there.	09:22AM
21	Q	Okay, and this article was published in 2005;	
22	isn't	that right?	
23	A	Gosh, is it that old? I would have to look.	
24	That's	s possible.	
25	Q	Okay. Any other articles you've published	09:22AM

1	since	2005 that aren't listed on this CV?	
2	A	Not that I can think of.	
3	Q	Have you published any articles since 2005	
4	other	than this article?	
5	A	No.	09:22AM
6	Q	When did you retire from the University of	
7	Wiscor	nsin?	
8	A	2006 March. Yeah, I'll stand corrected. This	
9	CV evi	idently came from Stratus, and it's not up to	
10	date.		09:23AM
11	Q	Okay. Do you have a current version of your	
12	CV, Dr	r. Bishop?	
13	A	I can mail you one.	
14	Q	Okay. You don't have one with you here today?	
15	A	No.	09:23AM
16	Q	Okay.	
17		MR. DEIHL: Counsel, I would request a	
18	currer	nt version of Dr. Bishop's CV, please.	
19	A	I apologize for the mixup there. In getting	
20	togeth	ner documents, somehow Stratus grabbed an old	09:23AM
21	one.		
22	Q	Okay. Stratus keeps a copy of your CV on file	
23	I take	e it?	
24	A	Yes, and they should have a more up-to-date	
25	one th	han this one, so	09:23AM

1	Q	Taking a look at this CV, tell me what	
2	articl	les you have written concerning the contingent	
3	valuat	tion methodology, and you understand what I	
4	mean v	when I talk about the contingent valuation	
5	method	dology, don't you, Dr. Bishop?	09:24AM
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	Okay.	
8	A	Article No. 1, Article No. 7, 8, 11, 12, 16,	
9	18, 23	3, 24, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 41, 45, 51,	
10	and th	hat's all under Category A.	09:27AM
11	Q	Okay. Thank you. On the first page of your	
12	CV, it	t indicates that your research emphasizes	
13	valuat	tion of non-market environmental services,	
14	sustai	inability and renewable resource management?	
15	A	That's correct.	09:27AM
16	Q	And is that accurate?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	When did you first become strike that.	
19	When d	did you first begin doing work related to the	
20	Illino	ois River?	09:28AM
21	A	Autumn of 2006.	
22	Q	When were you retained in this matter?	
23	A	My best recollection is sometime during the	
24	autumr	n of 2006.	
25	Q	If I told you your engagement letter was	09:28AM

1	signed July 14th, 2006, would that sound about right	
2	to you?	
3	A That would, yes.	
4	Q How did you come to be hired as an expert in	
5	this case? 09:2	28AM
6	A I heard bits and pieces about the case earlier	
7	in 2006, I would guess, at Stratus Consulting. I	
8	eventually sometime in that period prior to the July	
9	date that you gave talked on the telephone with	
10	David Page, and then I was retained. 09:2	29AM
11	Q Who is David Page?	
12	A He's an attorney with Riggs Abney.	
13	Q Were you doing work for Stratus in this time	
14	period in 2006?	
15	A Yes. 09:2	29AM
16	Q And you say you heard talk about it around the	
17	office. What did you mean by that?	
18	A Well, it was mentioned as something that	
19	Stratus was becoming involved in. I heard rumors of	
20	an intercept survey that was being done. I was not 09:3	30AM
21	part of that effort, but I heard about it, and so it	
22	was discussions on that level, possibility that	
23	there might be some work for me there.	
24	Q On this particular matter there are, I	
25	believe, seven listed authors on the report. Is 09:3	30AM

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1	that your understanding?
2	A I'd have to look at the report but I'll take
3	your word for it.
4	Q Okay. Have you ever worked with any of those
5	other authors before becoming involved in this 09:30AM
6	matter?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Which ones?
9	A I've worked with David Chapman on several of
10	the recent studies at Stratus that I've mentioned. 09:30AM
11	Let's see. Can I see the list of authors? We might
12	as well be systematic. Michael Hanemann was
13	involved in the Exxon Valdez study that I mentioned
14	and the Montrose study. Barbara Kanninen, I have
15	not I believe I have not worked with before. Jon 09:31AM
16	Krosnick I believe I first met in conjunction with
17	the Montrose study. Morey I have not worked closely
18	with. He was part of the Green Bay natural resource
19	damage assessment, but I worked on a different phase
20	of that than he did, so we did not have a lot of 09:31AM
21	contact there, and other than that, I don't believe
22	that I've worked with Edward. He also was involved
23	in another part of the Montana case, the Clark Fork
24	River, and I've never worked closely with Edward
25	Morey. Roger Tourangeau I first worked with on sort 09:32AM

1	of preliminary work we did relative to the Blackbird
2	Mine is where I met him, and since that time we've
3	used him occasionally at Stratus as a consultant on
4	survey matters. I believe he was used in the coral
5	reef study I mentioned, the Wright whale study, 09:32AM
6	those studies, and probably well, I won't say for
7	sure. Perhaps in the Rocky Mountain Arsenal study
8	that I mentioned.
9	Q Of the CV surveys that you've been involved
10	in, did those surveys involve both use and non-use 09:33AM
11	valuations?
12	A Yes.
13	Q All of them?
14	A No.
15	Q Which ones? 09:33AM
16	A I'm in Section A again, the refereed journal
17	articles.
18	Q I'm not asking you about articles. I'm asking
19	you about studies.
20	A Studies? 09:33AM
21	Q Uh-huh.
22	A Well, that's a complicated question. I've
23	probably been involved in a leadership role in
24	conducting 30 contingent valuation studies, plus or
25	minus, and many of them involve use values but 09:33AM

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1		others involve non-use values.	
2	Q	Okay. I asked you earlier what CV studies	
3	you've	been involved in and you listed a series of	
4	them.	I don't think you listed anywhere near 30.	
5	A	I'm sorry. I'm counting my academic work as	09:34AM
6	opposed	to work I did with Stratus Consulting.	
7		MS. XIDIS: He said cases earlier. That	
8	might h	have caused the confusion.	
9		MR. DEIHL: That's fair.	
10	Q	Of the cases, the cases that you listed	09:34AM
11	earlier		
12	A	Uh-huh.	
13	Q	tell me which of those involved both use	
14	and non	n-use.	
15	A	Oh, okay. The consulting studies?	09:34AM
16	Q	Yes.	
17	A	Do you want to read back my list to me?	
18	Q	I don't know that I can. So why don't you	
19	give it	your best shot.	
20	A	I'll give it my best shot.	09:34AM
21		MS. XIDIS: Just to clarify here, are you	
22	talking	about, you're asking about the	
23	litigat	cion-related studies that were listed at the	
24	beginni	ng of the	
25		MR. DEIHL: No. I asked him what	09:35AM

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1		
1	contingent valuation studies he had been involved in	
2	with Stratus.	
3	MS. XIDIS: I think you said cases.	
4	MR. DEIHL: We don't need to quibble about	
5	it.	09:35AM
6	MS. XIDIS: I'm just trying to clarify	
7	because I think it's becoming muddled.	
8	MR. DEIHL: Yeah, I understand.	
9	A My recollection is you asked me what studies I	
10	had been involved with Stratus. Not all of those	09:35AM
11	involved contingent valuation.	
12	Q I think I asked you both, but let's try again.	
13	Tell me, of the CV matters you have worked on, which	
14	ones involve both use and non-use values.	
15	A The ongoing studies involving coral reefs and	09:35AM
16	the Wright whale involve non-use values as well as	
17	use values. The Clark Fork River case involved	
18	both, involved the total valuation framework. The	
19	Rocky Mountain Arsenal study involved a total	
20	valuation framework. The Clark Fork River study	09:36AM
21	involved a contingent valuation study, including	
22	non-use values.	
23	Q Any others?	
24	A The Green Bay damage assessment involved total	
25	values. I was involved, as I said, in a more	09:36AM

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1	peripheral way with the Steller sea lion study that		
2	was done by Stratus as a peer reviewer, and that		
3	involved non-use values.		
4	Q Were you working at Stratus in 2004?		
5	A You know, I honestly cannot answer that.	09:37AM	
6	Q Why is that; you just don't remember?		
7	A Yeah. I don't you know, I've tried to use		
8	dates as well as I can but it's back there. You		
9	know, a busy person often has trouble remembering		
10	exactly what date he did which thing. If you can	09:37AM	
11	clarify what you're interested in		
12	Q Were you aware that Stratus was retained in		
13	connection with the Illinois River and Tenkiller		
14	Lake back in 2004?		
15	A No.	09:37AM	
16	Q In your considered by materials are a number		
17	of presentations, PowerPoints that appear to date		
18	from before the time you testified here today that		
19	you were involved in the project. Were you given		
20	copies of those PowerPoints?	09:38AM	
21	A Could you be more specific about which		
22	PowerPoints?		
23	Q I can be. There were a series of meetings in		
24	November of 2004 that contained PowerPoints from		
25	those meetings.	09:38AM	

24 Yes. I must have been given those when I came 1 2 on the project. 3 Now, you said you were aware that a 4 recreational intercept survey was done during the summer of 2006 on the Illinois River and Tenkiller 09:38AM 5 Lake; correct? 6 7 A I was trying to remember whether that was done in 2005 or 2006, but I'll take your word for it, 8 2006. 9 Q Okay. I think you testified you didn't have 09:39AM 10 any involvement in that --11 12 No. 13 -- survey? You weren't involved in preparing 14 the survey documents? Not that I recall, any contact or any contact 15 09:39AM 16 between me that actually involved that survey, crafting questions or anything like that. 17 18 Okay. Did you review the report about that 19 survey at any time? I very likely reviewed that report when I came 09:39AM 20 on the project. 21 22 Why did you review that report when you came on the project? 23

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

As background information for my work on the

24

25

project.

09:39AM

25

1	Q Now, when you came on to the project in the	
2	summer of 2006, what were you charged with doing?	
3	A Originally exploring the feasibility and	
4	potential usefulness of a total valuation study of	
5	the natural resource damages.	09:40AM
6	Q Who asked you to look at the feasibility and	
7	usefulness of a total valuation study?	
8	A David Chapman.	
9	Q How did you go about looking at the	
10	feasibility of the total valuation study in this	09:41AM
11	context?	
12	A I became familiar with the resources, that is,	
13	the Illinois River and tributaries and Tenkiller	
14	Lake. I talked to other consultants at Stratus and	
15	I also attended a meeting I believe in October of	09:42AM
16	2006 where scientists on the study were presenting	
17	what they were presenting the research they were	
18	doing and presenting preliminary results and telling	
19	the group where they thought the research would go	
20	in the future. I believe as early as late 2006 we	09:42AM
21	conducted some focus groups, which we began to talk	
22	to Oklahoma citizens about the issues.	
23	Q And this meeting that you described in October	
24	and these focus groups, these were all in the fall	
25	of 2006 sometime?	09:43AM

26 I believe so. 1 Α 2 Okay, and that was your work on trying to 3 determine the feasibility of a total valuation 4 study? Feasibility and potential usefulness. 09:43AM 5 6 Okay. Now, by the time you started working in 7 earnest on this project in the fall of 2006, Stratus already had the results from the recreational 8 9 intercept study; correct? I don't know specifically whether those 09:43AM 10 results were available in the summer or early fall 11 of 2006. I would assume they were. 12 13 Okay. You recall reviewing that study? 14 At some point in that period, late 2006. In your efforts to study the feasibility and 09:44AM 15 usefulness of a total valuation study, tell me what 16 else you did in that process. You've described the 17 18 meeting that you had and you've described these 19 early focus groups. What else did you do? MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 09:44AM 20 What else did I do? Carried on extension --21 22 extensive discussions with David Chapman and members 23 of the research team. 24 Now, how did you gauge the usefulness of the

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

total valuation study?

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09:44AM

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1	A I may have spoken a bit loosely there. What I		
2	meant to say more specifically is that we looked for		
3	indications that there might be significant non-use		
4	values associated with the injuries.		
5	Q How did you determine that there might be 09:45AM		
6	significant non-use values associated with the		
7	injuries?		
8	A I tried to understand the resource itself and		
9	its potential role and potential values to citizens		
10	of Oklahoma and explored those issues in the focus 09:46AM		
11	group setting and discussed those results with other		
12	members of the team.		
13	Q And this was all part of this process to		
14	determine whether you would use a total valuation		
15	study in connection with the Illinois River and 09:47AM		
16	Tenkiller Lake; right?		
17	A Can you repeat the question, please?		
18	MR. DEIHL: Could you read it back, please?		
19	(Whereupon, the court reporter read		
20	back the previous question.) 09:47AM		
21	A Yes.		
22	Q By the time you came on board in 2006, the		
23	team had not made a decision whether or not the CV		
24	methodology would be used; correct?		
25	A It was a topic of discussion when I came on 09:47AM		

1	board	but no decision had been made.	
2	Q	When was the decision made to use a CV method	
3	of es	timation?	
4	A	I can't give you an exact date.	
5	Q	Approximately.	09:48AM
6	A	Well, sometime in early 2007.	
7	Q	And why did you choose that method to estimate	
8	the mo	onetary value of damages in this case?	
9		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
10	A	Can you read the question, please?	09:48AM
11		(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
12	back	the previous question.)	
13	A	In my judgment there were significant there	
14	was i	n my judgment let me start again. In my	
15	judgm	ent there was the potential for significant	09:49AM
16	non-u	se values associated with these injuries.	
17	Q	What alternative methods of valuation did you	
18	discu	ss with the team members?	
19	A	As I said, I was brought on board to help	
20	consid	der whether to do a contingent valuation study,	09:50AM
21	and s	o I was not party to discussions of other	
22	method	ds.	
23	Q	Do you know whether or not the Stratus team	
24	consi	dered other methods of valuation in connection	
25	with	this case?	09:50AM

No. 1 Α Do you know who made the decision to use a 2 contingent valuation methodology in this case? 3 4 State of Oklahoma through their attorneys, through the Attorney General's Office. 09:51AM 5 6 Were you involved in discussions with the 7 State of Oklahoma through the Attorney General's Office concerning the choice of a contingent 8 9 valuation survey in this case? A I don't remember discussions that I personally 10 09:51AM had with the Attorney General's Office at that 11 12 point. 13 So the attorneys made the decision to use a 14 contingent valuation method in this case? I think the attorneys -- well, the attorneys 09:51AM 15 made the final decision, yes. 16 Were you a participant in the decision with 17 18 the attorneys to use a contingent valuation method 19 in this case?

> TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

I was part of the research team that evaluated

the, as I put it, potential usefulness of contingent

valuation study here and was, therefore, involved in

the decision to recommend -- well, recommend is too

Attorney General's Office to the possibility of

strong a word. To call the attention of the

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09:51AM

09:52AM

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1	significant non-use values associated with these		
2	injuries.		
3	Q And you indicated in answer to one of my		
4	previous questions that you decided that a		
5	contingent valuation survey was feasible and useless 09:5	2AM	
6	useful, excuse me, in this case because there was		
7	a potential for significant non-use damages?		
8	A That's right.		
9	Q How did you determine that there was a		
10	potential for significant non-use damages? 09:5	2AM	
11	A The Illinois River is an officially designated		
12	scenic river of the state of Oklahoma and was		
13	recognized through that the Scenic Rivers Act as		
14	a special resource to the state. Tenkiller Lake was		
15	and is an important recreational and environment 09:5	3AM	
16	resource for the state, and I'm not sure I've		
17	completed my answer. Would you repeat the question?		
18	(Whereupon, the court reporter read		
19	back the previous question.)		
20	A Oh. So I was on the right track. Sorry. And 09:5	3AM	
21	the preliminary focus groups indicated that people		
22	seemed to care about these resources, the Illinois		
23	River and Tenkiller Lake, even if they were not		
24	current or recent past users.		
25	Q In your opinion when is a total valuation 09:5	4AM	

31

1	study appropriate or feasible?
2	A Whether it's appropriate or not in a context
3	like this is a legal decision. Whether it's
4	feasible or not is an economic decision. In other
5	words, there would be no reason to do a total 09:55AM
6	valuation study if legally it would be irrelevant.
7	Q In your opinion as an expert in the valuation
8	of non-market environmental services, is there ever
9	a situation where total value studies are
10	inappropriate? 09:55AM
11	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
12	A Well, let me address myself only to applied
13	studies, studies with direct application either in
14	the policy arena or in the legal arena. I couldn't
15	recommend doing a total valuation study if I felt 09:56AM
16	that there would not be significant non-use values
17	involved.
18	Q Any other situations?
19	A No, not as long as the client felt that the
20	total valuation that the non-use values, excuse 09:57AM
21	me, were relevant to the issues that they were
22	attempting to address.
23	Q And when in your opinion would a total
24	valuation study not be feasible?
25	A Well, one condition would be where there are 09:57AM

32

1	likely to be no or very small non-use values.
2	Another would be a study would be unfeasible if
3	in my judgment the case involved issues that were
4	sufficiently complex to be difficult for potential
5	study subjects to understand and deal with. 09:58AM
6	Q So if I heard you correctly, you would not
7	recommend a total value study in cases where there
8	were small or no non-use values; right?
9	A That's right.
10	Q And how do you determine ahead of time whether 09:59AM
11	there are no small or non-use no small or no
12	strike that. How do you determine ahead of time
13	there are no non-use values?
14	A At the beginning of a study, one would want to
15	examine the characteristics of the resource in the 09:59AM
16	context of the people who might have an interest in
17	it. The example I gave involving the Illinois River
18	was, well, you know, it's a scenic river. There are
19	very few designated scenic rivers in the state of
20	Oklahoma. They are I got lost in my answer and 10:00AM
21	forgot the question. I'm sorry.
22	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
23	back the previous question.)
24	A And the other thing would be if potential
25	study subjects don't seem to have an interest or 10:00AM

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1	care about the resource.					
2	Q So you've got to do some preliminary					
3	evaluation of the study subjects in order to make					
4	your determination if there are or are not non-use					
5	values; correct? 10:01AM					
6	A Correct.					
7	MS. XIDIS: Object to form.					
8	Q And one of the pieces of information that you					
9	had at your disposal in the fall of 2006 was the					
10	recreation intercept survey; correct?	10:01AM				
11	A Uh-huh.					
12	Q Did the user information of water quality from					
13	the intercept study strike that. Did the user	the intercept study strike that. Did the user				
14	answers of water quality from the intercept study					
15	inform your decision to evaluate non-use values?	10:01AM				
16	A Not to any great extent.					
17	Q Did it influence it at all?					
18	A In a general sense, it told me that, first of					
19	all, there are substantial numbers of users who have					
20	direct contact with the water and that thus might	10:02AM				
21	potentially have use values, use values being an					
22	important component of potentially important					
23	component of total values.					
24	Q What did the intercept survey tell you about					
25	the users' understanding or impression of water	10:03AM				

34

1	quality?					
2	A	That water quality did not come up often in				
3	the us	the user surveys.				
4	Q	So users thought the water quality was good;				
5	correc	correct? 10:03AM				
6		MS. XIDIS: Object to the form.				
7	A	I'd have to look at the I'd have to review				
8	the re	eport from that study to tell you.				
9	Q	I think we need a tape change. Why don't we				
10	take a	a quick break.	10:03AM			
11		VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the Record at				
12	10:03					
13		(Following a short recess at 10:03				
14	a.m.,	proceedings continued on the Record at 10:13				
15	a.m.)		10:14AM			
16		VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record at				
17	10:13	a.m.				
18	Q	Dr. Bishop, let's take a look at the intercept				
19	survey	y results. If you'd look in that notebook				
20	under	Exhibit 3 I've handed you what's been	10:14AM			
21	marked	d in David Chapman's deposition No. 3, which is				
22	a copy	y of the report on the intercept survey. Do				
23	you ha	ave that in front of you?				
24	A	Yes.				
25	Q	And if you'd look at the first paragraph of	10:15AM			

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this report, in the introduction it indicates that 1 2 one of the goals of the survey was to gain an 3 understanding of uses and attitudes towards the 4 river and lake; do you see that? Yes. 10:15AM 5 If then you'd turn to Page 9 --6 7 Okay. 8 -- this Table 2 represents responses to the 9 following question: Thinking about the Illinois River/Tenkiller Lake, are there one or two things 10:16AM 10 you particularly like or dislike about recreation 11 here; is that right? 12 13 Correct. 14 How many of the people who were asked that question indicated that they liked natural beauty 10:16AM 15 and aesthetics of Tenkiller Lake? 16 53 -- I'm sorry. Tenkiller Lake, 123. 17 18 Out of how many? 19 180 -- no. Let's see. I'm sorry. I'm not sure I understand this table. 10:17AM 20 Well, you know, let me ask the question a 21 22 different way because the table reflects all of the answers of the respondents to this question. 23 24 Right. What did the survey reveal were the two most 10:17AM 25

1	common	likes about recreating at Tenkiller Lake?				
2	A	Natural beauty and aesthetics and good water				
3	qualit	quality.				
4	Q	What was the most common dislike at Tenkiller				
5	Lake?	1	0:17AM			
6	A	I'm sorry, you asked for two or just one?				
7	Q	Just one.				
8	A	Trash, oil, debris.				
9	Q	Was water quality mentioned as something				
10	visito	ors disliked about the area?	0:18AM			
11	A	Yes.				
12	Q	How many people indicated that water quality				
13	was so	was something they disliked about Tenkiller Lake?				
14	A	Eight.				
15	Q	So 92 people answering this question said they 1	0:18AM			
16	thought Tenkiller Lake had good water quality and 8					
17	people indicated they thought Tenkiller Lake had					
18	poor w	poor water quality; is that correct?				
19	A	What I see is I'm sorry. I'm jumping				
20	ahead.	That's correct.	0:18AM			
21	Q	How many people mentioned that they disliked				
22	the wa	ater quality in the Illinois River?				
23	A	Six.				
24	Q	Based on your review of this exhibit, the				
25	recrea	ation intercept survey, how would you describe 1	0:19AM			

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

37 the overall impression visitors have of the Illinois 1 2 River and Tenkiller Lake? 3 MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 4 Would you reread the question, please? (Whereupon, the court reporter read 10:19AM 5 6 back the previous question.) 7 Relative to alternative sites where people could have gone, they find these attractive sites. 8 9 Do estimated use values have an impact on the decision to measure non-use values? 10:20AM 10 11 Could you read the question again, please? 12 (Whereupon, the court reporter read 13 back the previous question.) 14 The total value framework we used in this study includes the possibility of both use and 10:21AM 15 non-use values. 16 I understand that, Dr. Bishop, but I don't 17 18 think that answered my question. My question was, 19 do estimated or actual use values have an impact on the decision to measure non-use values, and I'm 10:21AM 20 still talking to you in the context of the fall of 21 22 2006 when you were assessing whether or not to use a total valuation study in connection with this 23 24 matter.

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.

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10:21AM

38

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1	A Read the question again, the original	
2	question.	
3	COURT REPORTER: Before	
4	A Read everything.	
5	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	10:22AM
		10 • 22Au
6	back the previous questions and answers at Page 37,	
7	Lines 9-24.)	
8	A I got kind of lost and I want to be sure I	
9	understand the basic question. Could you please	
10	reread the question before the question before my	10:23AM
11	last answer?	
12	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
13	back the previous question at Page 37, Lines 9-10.)	
14	A I would say no.	
15	Q Why not?	10:23AM
16	A We determined as a result of this evaluation	
17	that I referred to earlier of the feasibility of a	
18	total value study, that a total valuation study was	
19	the most appropriate approach to damage assessment	
20	in this case. We had not measured non-use values	10:24AM
21	I'm sorry. We had not measured use values. Let me	
22	correct that. We had considered whether use values	
23	might be an important component of total values, but	
24	it's not as if it's not as if we said, well,	
25	there are no use values, therefore, we're going to	10:24AM

39

1	study non-use values.	
2	Q You did have the intercept survey, which	
3	indicated to you that people liked this particular	
4	resource. Did that influence your decision to do a	
5	total valuation study in this case?	10:25AM
6	A No.	
7	Q Why not?	
8	A First of all, that they liked the site, I	
9	think we acknowledge in the survey itself. We say	
10	that the site continues to be a popular site for	10:25AM
11	visitors. Secondly, the intercept survey did not	
12	show whether or not current users would benefit from	
13	an improvement in water quality.	
14	Q Earlier we talked about when you think a total	
15	valuation study would not be feasible.	10:26AM
16	A Uh-huh.	
17	Q And you told me that when there were small or	
18	no non-use values and you also told me that when it	
19	is difficult for the respondents to understand. Did	
20	I get that right?	10:26AM
21	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
22	A We could have her read my exact wording.	
23	Q Well, is one of the reasons that you think it	
24	would not be feasible to do a total valuation study	
25	because it would be difficult to understand?	10:26AM

1	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
2	A Yeah, difficult to understand is a broad term.
3	What I intended to say, and perhaps I didn't
4	communicate correctly, is that contingent valuation
5	requires that study subjects understand the facts of 10:27AM
6	the case, and if it's impossible for most people,
7	for many people to understand the facts of the case,
8	then the study is not feasible.
9	Q You've done a number of natural resource
10	damage assessments. Why aren't all of your natural 10:27AM
11	resource damage assessments total valuation studies?
12	A Well, thinking back about the studies I
13	listed, the only example of a study that I can
14	recall now listing there that didn't involve a total
15	valuation framework was the National Gypsum case. 10:28AM
16	Q I thought you said you've done about 30
17	valuation studies over the years. Did I get that
18	right?
19	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
20	A In my role as an academic researcher, as well 10:28AM
21	as my role as a consultant, I've been involved in
22	approximately 30 contingent valuation studies.
23	Q Okay, and let's talk about that set of 30
24	contingent valuation studies.
25	A Uh-huh. 10:29AM

1	Q Not all of those 30 contingent valuation	
2	studies use or not all of those strike that.	
3	Not all of those 30 studies use a total valuation	
4	methodology, do they?	
5	A That's correct.	10:29AM
6	Q And why didn't you use a total valuation	
7	methodology in those studies?	
8	A Well, there can be many reasons. To a large	
9	extent, the answer to your question rests with the	
10	questions that are being asked, the research	10:30AM
11	questions that are being asked. For example, some	
12	of my work has had to do with valuation of	
13	recreational fisheries, and in that case in those	
14	cases the object was to understand the benefits of	
15	changes in the quantity or quality of those	10:30AM
16	recreational experiences. Non-use values weren't a	
17	part of that question.	
18	Q Any other reasons why you didn't use didn't	
19	measure non-use values in your other studies?	
20	A Not that I can think of.	10:31AM
21	Q In the studies that you looked at recreational	
22	fisheries, you could have measured non-use values;	
23	correct?	
24	A Yes.	
25	Q Why did you choose not to?	10:31AM

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1	A As I said in my preceding answer, non-use	
2	values were not deemed relevant to the decisions	
3	that were being made.	
4	Q Although it might vary from study to study, in	
5	general do you think that non-use and use values are	10:31AM
6	equally reliable?	
7	A That's a big question. Could I hear the exact	
8	wording, please?	
9	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
10	back the previous question.)	10:32AM
11	A I don't think I am prepared to make a	
12	generalization at that level.	
13	Q Can you tell me when you believe that non-use	
14	values and use values would be equally reliable?	
15	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	10:32AM
16	A I believe that contingent valuation is capable	
17	of producing reliable values for both use and total	
18	values.	
19	Q Who selected the team that worked on this	
20	study?	10:33AM
21	MS. XIDIS: Object to form. Just to be	
22	more specific, are we moving on from the intercept	
23	to the main	
24	MR. DEIHL: Yeah. I apologize.	
25	MS. XIDIS: report?	10:34AM

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

42

43

1	MD DETII I I on
1	MR. DEIHL: I am.
2	Q I'm asking you about the Stratus report that's
3	been prepared in this case. Who selected the team
4	for that study?
5	A We sought a team of internationally known, 10:34AM
6	highly competent environmental economists and survey
7	researchers to do this study. We, that is, the
8	members of the team as it evolved, identified
9	additional members of the team that would be helpful
10	that would be able to make a contribution towards 10:34AM
11	producing a reliable study, and team members were
12	added on that basis.
13	Q Why was Dr. Hanemann brought on to the team?
14	A Because he is a world-renowned environmental
15	economist with extensive experience doing contingent 10:35AM
16	valuation studies.
17	Q How does Dr. Hanemann's expertise differ from
18	yours?
19	A I would say that Hanemann is a stronger
20	theoretician. I would guess that I have had 10:35AM
21	experience on more studies than he has. There's
22	considerable overlap in our skills.
23	Q Why did you bring Dr. Krosnick on to the team?
24	A Because Dr. Krosnick is a is viewed as a
25	leading survey researcher on an international level, 10:36AM

44

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1	and he	has had some past experience in contingent	
2	valuat	ion studies.	
3	Q	You don't consider yourself a survey	
4	resear	cher?	
5	A	Yes. Oh, I'm a survey researcher.	10:36AM
6	Q	Okay. So how does Dr. Krosnick's expertise	
7	differ	from yours?	
8	A	His training is in psychology and his	
9	specia	lty is survey methodology.	
10	Q	Why was Dr. Morey brought on to the team?	10:36AM
11	A	I don't know. He was on the team when I	
12	became	a member of the team.	
13	Q	So you weren't part of the decision to use Dr.	
14	Morey?		
15	A	I was not, no. So I don't know the specific	10:37AM
16	reason	s.	
17	Q	Do you know Dr. Morey's expertise?	
18	A	I'm familiar with it on general terms.	
19	Q	What's your understanding of Dr. Morey's	
20	expert	ise?	10:37AM
21	A	I think he's I think he's an expert in	
22	enviro	nmental economics, including evaluation of	
23	enviro	nmental resources.	
24	Q	How about Dr. Tourangeau; why was he brought	
25	on to	the team?	10:37AM

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1	A Like Dr. Krosnick, he is a world-renowned	
2	expert on survey methodology, and he brought to the	
3	team special expertise in sampling and survey	
4	administration by personal interviews.	
5	Q And finally, Dr. Kanninen, why was she brought	10:38AM
6	on to the team?	
7	A Dr. Kanninen has done some very rigorous	
8	research on bid design and is also a well-trained	
9	and experienced person at analyzing data,	
10	specifically valuation data.	10:39AM
11	Q Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	
12	for purposes of identification as Deposition Exhibit	
13	No. 2, which was an exhibit in your considered by	
14	materials. Can you tell me what this is?	
15	A This is a set of what look like PowerPoint	10:40AM
16	slides entitled OK Watershed Planning Meeting	
17	September 23rd and 24th, 2006.	
18	Q And is this the meeting that you referenced	
19	earlier in the fall of 2006?	
20	A I'm not sure. I know that the meeting we had	10:41AM
21	with scientists was in October of 2006. This looks	
22	like an earlier meeting.	
23	Q You were on the team by September of 2006;	
24	right?	
25	A That's right.	10:41AM

46

1	Q	Do you recall attending a two-day meeting in	
2	Septer	mber of 2006?	
3	A	I am not sure.	
4	Q	Okay. You wouldn't dispute this was in your	
5	consid	dered by materials, would you?	10:41AM
6	A	No.	
7	Q	Do you have any recollection of a meeting	
8	being	held in September of 2006 among the Stratus	
9	Consu	lting team?	
10	A	Well, 2006 is a long ways back. I don't	10:42AM
11	rememb	per the specifics of a meeting at that time.	
12	Q	Okay. If you take a look at the third page of	
13	this e	exhibit, there's a page labeled Goals of	
14	Weeker	nd.	
15	A	Uh-huh.	10:42AM
16	Q	Do you see that?	
17	A	Uh-huh.	
18	Q	At the bottom of that page it says, prepare	
19	for th	ne full launch of economics investigations upon	
20	approv	val by the legal team?	10:42AM
21	A	Yes, I see that.	
22	Q	Were you part of that full launch of economics	
23	invest	tigation; is that what you were charged to do?	
24	A	I was part of the efforts that I've already	
25	descr	ibed in my testimony were part of sounds	10:43AM

47

1	like they were part of this preparation for full	
2	launch of economic investigations.	
3	Q And then if you look at Page 6 of this	
4	document, there's a page entitled Current	
5	Understanding. Do you have that in front of you?	10:43AM
6	A Uh-huh.	
7	Q It references at the second bullet point	
8	rating of change in water quality over last three	
9	years. Do you see that?	
10	A Yes.	10:43AM
11	Q And it indicates that 13 percent thought it	
12	was much better, 10 percent thought it was slightly	
13	better, 38 percent thought it was about the same, 17	
14	percent thought it was slightly worse and 4 percent	
15	thought it was much worse, and then 18 percent said	10:44AM
16	they didn't know. Do you know where that data came	
17	from?	
18	A At the top of the slide it says May 27th	
19	through 29th, 2006, on-site interviews.	
20	Q Okay. Were those interviews part of the	10:44AM
21	intercept survey; do you know?	
22	A I don't know.	
23	Q Did you ever review the materials from the May	
24	27th to 29th, 2006, on-site interviews?	
25	A Since this was in my considered materials, I	10:44AM

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1		have at least reviewed these. Whether they	
2	were s	sent to me for informational purposes or	
3	whethe	er I was at this meeting, I don't know.	
4	Q	Okay. Then below it it says 66 percent is	
5	aware	of the litigation?	10:44AM
6	A	Uh-huh.	
7	Q	Do you know what that references?	
8	A	No.	
9	Q	On the next page is a slide labeled Media	
10	Campai	ign. Do you know what that refers to?	10:45AM
11	A	Well, I know that there was a media campaign.	
12	Q	Okay. Tell me about that.	
13	A	When I came on the project, there was a	
14	campai	ign I've seen ads paid for by the poultry	
15	indust	try discussing issues related to the Illinois	10:45AM
16	River		
17	Q	Was there a media campaign launched by Stratus	
18	or the	e State of Oklahoma?	
19	A	Not that I know of.	
20	Q	If you turn to Page 10 of this exhibit, again,	10:45AM
21	this	is a PowerPoint from this meeting in September	
22	of 200	06, and this is a page entitled Survey Design	
23	Issues	s; correct?	
24	A	Correct.	
25	Q	And the third bullet says ability to inform,	10:46AM

49

1	educate. What does that refer to?
2	A I don't know.
3	Q In designing a contingent valuation survey,
4	what role does the ability to inform, educate play?
5	A It's very important. 10:46AM
6	Q Why is it important?
7	A You're asking me specifically about contingent
8	valuation studies?
9	Q Well, let's talk more generally. Why is it
10	important generally in a survey design context? 10:47AM
11	A I was answering in the context of a contingent
12	valuation study.
13	Q Okay. Well, go ahead. Talk about contingent
14	valuation studies. That's fine.
15	A A contingent valuation study always contains a 10:47AM
16	definition of the problem as we say in our report, a
17	description of a solution and a valuation question,
18	at least one, depending a contingent valuation
19	survey can include other questions, but that's
20	the those three steps are the core to contingent 10:47AM
21	valuation study. In order to engage in the
22	contingent valuation study, respondents need to be
23	informed about the nature of the problem, extent of
24	the problem, the facts of the case I guess would be
25	a way to put it, and they need to be informed about 10:48AM

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1	the potential solution before they can give reliable
2	responses to the valuation question.
3	Q And I take it it's important to be able to
4	assure that the respondents understand the problem?
5	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 10:48AM
6	A Read the question again, please.
7	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
8	back the previous question.)
9	A For to gain reliable contingent valuation
10	data, respondents need to be informed about the 10:49AM
11	problem and the solution, using the terms I used in
12	my earlier answer.
13	Q In connection with your assessment of the
14	feasibility and usefulness of a total valuation
15	study in this case, did you review materials that 10:49AM
16	were provided to you by the other Stratus members of
17	the team from time to time?
18	A Read the question again, please.
19	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
20	back the previous question.) 10:50AM
21	A It's hard to recall all that I looked at at
22	that time.
23	Q Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked
24	as Deposition Exhibit No. 3, which is another
25	document that was in your considered by materials. 10:51AM

51 Have you seen this document before? 1 2 If it was in my considered material, I have 3 seen this document before. 4 Do you recall this document? 10:51AM 5 6 Do you recall whether or not you attended a 7 meeting in Boulder back in 2004 to discuss monetary damages caused by poultry litter in the Illinois 8 River watershed? 9 I don't believe that I attended any meetings 10 10:51AM as far back as 2004. 11 12 Do you know how you came into possession of 13 this document? 14 I would assume it was provided to me when I came on in 2006 as I've testified before as 10:51AM 15 background material. 16 Take a look at the second page of this 17 18 document. At this meeting in 2004 there's a section 19 labeled Overview; do you see that? Yes. 10:52AM 20 And the second bullet on that page says, there 21 22 are other sources of environmental problems; do you see that? 23 24 Yes.

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

Do you know what other sources of

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10:52AM

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1	envir	conmental problems there are in the Illinois	
2	River	and Lake Tenkiller?	
3	A	I'm aware that there are sources of phosphorus	
4	in th	ne Illinois basin other than poultry litter,	
5	speci	fically domestic sewage, runoff associated with	10:53AM
6	other	fertilizers and other sources.	
7	Q	Do you know what's meant by these other	
8	sourc	es of environmental problems can confound	
9	estim	nation of damages?	
10	A	No, I don't know what that's referring to.	10:53AM
11	Q	Do you know what confound means?	
12	A	Makes more difficult.	
13	Q	Okay. Does confound have a definition in the	
14	econo	omics world?	
15	A	Confound is not one of our items of jargon.	10:53AM
16	Q	Why would the other sources of environmental	
17	probl	ems make estimation of damages more difficult?	
18	A	As I said, I wasn't at this meeting as far as	
19	I kno	ow, and so I'm not sure what they were referring	
20	to he	ere.	10:54AM
21	Q	Okay. Why don't you ignore the document in	
22	front	of you for a moment. I understand you weren't	
23	at th	is meeting, but you did have these materials in	
24	your	considered by materials?	
25	A	That's correct.	10:54AM

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1	Q And you would have reviewed these in your	
2	effort to look at the feasibility of a contingent	
	valuation survey in this case; correct?	
3		
4	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
5	A I assume I looked at this document.	10:54AM
6	Q Was one of the considerations that you took	
7	into account in deciding if you should use a	
8	contingent valuation methodology the fact that the	
9	other sources of environmental problems could	
10	confound the estimation of damages?	10:54AM
11	A As I said, I'm not sure what confound	
12	estimation of damages means here. So I would say	
13	that I did not consider that.	
14	Q Let's talk about your report. In your report	
15	100 percent of the damages are attributable to	10:55AM
16	poultry litter; correct?	
17	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
18	A Not correct.	
19	Q Okay. Why don't we take a look at your	
20	report. Take a look at Exhibit 6, please.	10:55AM
21	A Okay.	
22	Q Now, Exhibit 6 is a copy of Volume I of the	
23	Stratus Consulting report; right?	
24	A That's correct.	
25	Q If you look at the executive summary, Page	10:55AM

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1	ES-1,	the first sentence indicates, this document	
2	report	s the results of a study commissioned by the	
3	State	of Oklahoma to measure natural resource	
4	damage	s associated with excess phosphorus from	
5	poultr	y waste and other sources. Do you see that?	10:56AM
6	A	Uh-huh.	
7	Q	If you turn to Section 7.2	
8	A	Do you have a page number?	
9	Q	It's Page 7-7.	
10	A	Okay.	10:56AM
11	Q	On Page 7 or on Page 7.7 the Stratus report	
12	states	, a conservative estimate of the average	
13	willin	gness to pay value placed by a household in	
14	the st	udy area on the injuries resulting from	
15	contin	uing pollution of the Illinois River system	10:57AM
16	and Te	nkiller Lake is \$184.55 per household.	
17	A	I see that.	
18	Q	Tell me what that \$184.55 measures.	
19	A	In summary that figure measures our best	
20	estima	te of the value of damages from excess	10:58AM
21	phosph	orus in the Illinois River watershed. The	
22	averag	re value per household of those damages.	
23	Q	And that figure, 184.55, measures the value of	
24	damage	s from excess phosphorus both from the poultry	
25	indust	ry and from other sources?	10:58AM

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1	A	That's correct.	
2	Q	Does your report provide a calculation of the	
3	amount	of damages you believe is attributable only	
4	to the	e poultry industry?	
5	A	It does not contain such a figure.	10:58AM
6	Q	Do you have an opinion about the amount of	
7	damage	es that would be attributable only to the	
8	poultr	ry industry?	
9	A	That wasn't part of our charge, and I do not	
10	have a	n opinion on that subject.	10:59AM
11	Q	If you'd turn your attention back to the	
12	previo	ous deposition exhibit, that is Deposition	
13	Exhibi	t No. 3.	
14	A	Okay.	
15	Q	Do you have that in front of you?	10:59AM
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	Take a look at the page entitled Key Services	
18	and Ec	conomic Damages.	
19	A	See, we don't have page numbers here.	
20	Q	We don't.	11:00AM
21	A	If you could help me	
22	Q	It's about six pages back. It's labeled Key	
23	Servic	es and Economic Damages at the top.	
24	A	Okay.	
25	Q	This PowerPoint says, this analysis focuses on	11:00AM

1	services. What's your understanding of services?	
2	A Services in this context are an economic term	
3	for the services provided by the environment to	
4	people, and services being beneficial excuse me,	
5	beneficial attributes or flows of benefits.	11:01AM
6	Q The third bullet point indicates, this	
7	analysis focuses on services for which monetary	
8	damages are most likely to be relatively large. Do	
9	you see that?	
10	A Yes.	11:01AM
11	Q Why would you focus on services for which	
12	monetary damages are most likely to be relatively	
13	large?	
14	A As I said, I wasn't a party to this meeting,	
15	and I'm not sure what they were trying to get at	11:01AM
16	there.	
17	Q Okay. In your assessment of whether or not to	
18	use the contingent valuation methodology, did you	
19	focus on services for which monetary damages were	
20	most likely to be relatively large?	11:02AM
21	A As our report explains, we focused on	
22	aesthetics and ecosystem effects of excess	
23	phosphorus in the Illinois River system.	
24	Q Do you know whether or not the attorneys chose	
25	the contingent valuation methodology because it	11:03AM

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1	resulted in damages that were relatively large?	
2	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
3	A I don't know what criteria the attorneys used.	
4	Q Okay. Dr. Bishop, I've handed you another	
5	document that was in your considered by materials	11:04AM
6	that appears to relate to this same meeting back in	
7	November of 2004. Have you ever seen this document	
8	before?	
9	A Again, I have no reason to believe that this	
10	was not in my considered material. At this point I	11:04AM
11	don't remember this document.	
12	Q Okay. So I take it if you don't remember this	
13	document, you didn't rely upon it in any way in	
14	concluding that the contingent valuation methodology	
15	ought to be used in this case?	11:05AM
16	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
17	A Repeat the question, please.	
18	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
19	back the previous question.)	
20	A I don't recall relying on this document.	11:05AM
21	Q Take a look at the sixth page of this	
22	document. Actually take a look at the fifth page.	
23	It's labeled Methods For Estimating Active Use	
24	Values. Do you see that?	
25	A Uh-huh.	11:05AM

58 On that page it lists two methods, revealed 1 2 preferences and stated preferences. Do you see 3 that? 4 Yes. And those are methods for estimating active 11:05AM 5 6 use values; is that correct? 7 Categories of methods, yes. Okay, and on the next page there's a page 8 9 entitled Estimating Passive Use Values? 11:06AM 10 Yes. The second bullet on that page reads, NOAA's 11 12 blue ribbon panel established rigorous criteria for 13 stated preference surveys; do you see that? 14 Yes. Is that accurate? 11:06AM 15 I'm not sure that 1996 is adequate (sic). I 16 think there's probably a typo there. I think they 17 18 mean 1993, but I certainly agree that NOAA's blue 19 ribbon panel on contingent valuation established rigorous criteria for stated preference surveys. 11:06AM 20 And among those rigorous criteria are 21 22 minimization of non-response; is that right? 23 Α Yes. 24 And an accurate description of program and

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

policy; is that right?

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11:06AM

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1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	And reminders of substitute commodities; is	
3	that o	correct?	
4	A	That's correct.	
5	Q	And checks of understanding and perceptions of	11:07AM
6	the re	espondents; is that correct?	
7	A	Correct.	
8	Q	The bullet at the bottom of the page states,	
9	the in	nclusion of passive use values has been very	
10	compl:	icated, contentious and controversial. Do you	11:07AM
11	agree	with that statement?	
12	A	Seems a bit strong to me. So, no, I don't	
13	fully	agree with that statement.	
14	Q	What do you disagree with?	
15	A	Well, I don't know what this statement means	11:07AM
16	by ve	ry complicated for one thing. It certainly has	
17	been o	contentious, particularly in the aftermath of	
18	the Ex	xxon Valdez oil spill damage assessment, and	
19	associ	iated with contentiousness was some	
20	contro	oversy.	11:08AM
21	Q	Did you discuss with anyone at Stratus or	
22	anyone	e on the team that the inclusion of passive use	
23	values	s would be complicated, contentious and	
24	contro	oversial in this case?	
25		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	11:08AM

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1	A	I don't remember any such discussions.	
2	Q	Okay. Take a look at the next page. There's	
3	a bull	let at the top of the next page that reads,	
4	many (characteristics determine passive use values;	
5	do yo	u see that?	11:08AM
6	A	Uh-huh.	
7	Q	And one of those characteristics is media	
8	covera	age.	
9	A	Uh-huh.	
10	Q	Did you agree with that?	11:08AM
11	A	Only up to a point. In my view media coverage	
12	is pr	obably in most professionals' minds is	
13	probal	bly overrated as a source of difficulty.	
14	Q	When you say it's overrated as a source of	
15	diffi	culty, what do you mean?	11:09AM
16	A	Well, contingent valuation, as I said,	
17	invol [.]	ves a description of the problem, a description	
18	of the	e solution and a valuation question. In both	
19	of the	e first two steps, survey respondents are	
20	provi	ded with information. They also bring their	11:09AM
21	own v	iews and opinions to the survey, and the issue	
22	here	is whether media coverage has a big impact on	
23	those	views and opinions that they bring to the	
24	surve	y. In my experience media coverage has not had	
25	a sub	stantial impact.	11:10AM
	1		

61

1	Q How do you test to determine whether or not	
2	media coverage affects passive values?	
3	A Well, I can give you an example from my	
4	from my academic research. We were conducting focus	
5	groups for a watershed protection plan for Lake	11:10AM
6	Mendota in Madison, one of the local lakes, and a	
7	big story came out in the newspaper the day before	
8	those focus groups, talking about an actual	
9	watershed priority program that had just been	
10	adopted by the city and county. We were very it	11:11AM
11	was a front page story, including color doing	
12	color with color photographs, et cetera, on the	
13	major morning newspaper in our city. In, shall we	
14	say, 20 among 20 survey participants or not	
15	survey participant but focus group participants the	11:12AM
16	next evening, one or two people recalled having seen	
17	the story and they remembered it had something to do	
18	with Lake Mendota. In terms of the particulars of	
19	the priority watershed program, it didn't have much	
20	impact. So that's an example of the basis for that	11:12AM
21	opinion.	
22	Q I believe we need a tape change, so we'll take	
23	a short break.	
24	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the Record at	
25	11:11 a.m.	11:12AM

62

1		(Following a short recess at 11:11
2	a.m.,]	proceedings continued on the Record at 11:22
3	a.m.)	
4		VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the Record at
5	11:22	a.m. 11:23AM
6	Q	Dr. Bishop, before we did a tape change, we
7	were ta	alking about the document in front of you,
8	which	is this total value approach to damages by
9	Stratu	s Consulting dated November 29 to 30, 2004,
10	and we	're looking at the page that's labeled 11:23AM
11	estima	ting passive use values; correct?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	At the bottom of that page is a bullet that
14	reads,	difficult to transfer values from one passive
15	use st	udy to another. Do you see that? 11:24AM
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Do you agree with that statement?
18	A	I think that statement is much too broad.
19	Q	Why do you think it's too broad?
20	A	I don't think you can generalize about whether 11:24AM
21	it's d	ifficult or not difficult. Depends on the
22	circum	stances of the transfer.
23	Q	Do you believe it's difficult to transfer
24	values	for a temporal transfer of the same resource?
25	A	Well, that's an interesting question. I think 11:24AM

63

1	all benefits transfer studies that's what we're	
2	talking about here. All benefits transfer studies	
3	involve temporal transfers because you use past	
4	studies, and in some cases they may have been done	
5	several years ago.	11:24AM
6	Q Does that make it more difficult?	
7	A Temporal transfers are simply one	
8	characteristic of benefits transfer, and as I said,	
9	it can be difficult; it can be fairly	
10	straightforward.	11:25AM
11	Q Take a look at the next page, which was	
12	labeled Total Value Studies, colon, quote, Damage	
13	Meter; do you see that?	
14	A I see that.	
15	Q What does damage meter mean to you?	11:25AM
16	A That is not an economic term, sir.	
17	Q Now, on this page the Stratus consultants have	
18	listed total damage estimates from other studies; do	
19	you see that?	
20	A Yes.	11:25AM
21	Q And you worked on some of those other studies;	
22	right?	
23	A That's correct.	
24	Q And at the bottom of the page is a bullet that	
25	reads possible factors that may lead to lower total	11:25AM

64

1	values	; do you see that?	
2	A	I see that.	
3	Q	The first bullet is possible a smaller number	
4	of res	sidents with lower incomes are affected?	
5	A	Uh-huh.	11:26AM
6	Q	Do you agree that's a possible factor that	
7	could	lead to lower total value?	
8	A	Typically in total value studies, values apply	
9	at the	e household level, the values that are	
10	measur	red, and then they are extrapolated to the	11:26AM
11	popula	ation, and extrapolated is not a good term	
12	there.	That's a term that has specific meaning	
13	that's	s different. They are expanded to the	
14	popula	ation of a defined area, and by multiplying the	
15	value	per household times the number of households,	11:27AM
16	the sm	maller therefore, the smaller the number of	
17	househ	nolds, the lower the total value estimates.	
18	Income	es is a the lower incomes part of this is	
19	less c	elear.	
20	Q	Why is that?	11:27AM
21	A	In general we think well, let me rephrase.	
22	Total	value estimates often are sensitive to income,	
23	that i	s to say, people are willing to pay more the	
24	higher	their income, but that's not always true, and	
25	so som	metimes lower incomes may lead to lower total	11:28AM

1	values but not always.
2	Q The next bullet indicates a possible factor
3	that could lead to total lower total values is
4	faster reduction of injuries. Do you see that?
5	A I see that. 11:28AM
6	Q Would you agree that the time stated for
7	recovery of the resource has an impact on
8	willingness to pay?
9	A Other things being equal, the longer the
10	injuries last, the larger are the damages. 11:29AM
11	Q So it's possible that if the solution the
12	State shows in this survey, the alum treatment, had
13	assigned a slower recovery time, the willingness to
14	pay would have been different?
15	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 11:29AM
16	A Please reread the question.
17	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
18	back the previous question.)
19	A In our study the alum treatments were part of
20	what I've been calling the solution, the solution 11:30AM
21	part of the contingent valuation exercise. This is
22	talking about the length of time that the injuries
23	last. So if you know, that's how I'm
24	interpreting this. If the injuries last five to
25	twenty years, then other things being equal, damages 11:30AM

1	will be less than if the injury lasts a hundred	
2	years.	
3	Q Okay, and if the solution resulted in the	
4	injuries lasting a smaller amount of time, then that	
5	could affect the willingness to pay; correct?	11:30AM
6	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
7	A It's possible.	
8	Q Just hypothetically, for example, if the State	
9	had chosen a solution in this case that would have	
10	cleaned up the resource more quickly, it would have	11:31AM
11	changed the willingness to pay number potentially;	
12	correct?	
13	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
14	A We didn't do that survey, so I wouldn't I	
15	don't know how respondents would have responded.	11:31AM
16	Q I know you don't know based on a survey, but	
17	you know based on logic that that is possible;	
18	correct?	
19	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
20	A Can you read the question again, please?	11:31AM
21	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
22	back the previous question.)	
23	A If the solution works faster, it is possible	
24	the damages would be larger.	
25	Q And if the solution worked more slowly	11:32AM

1	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.		
2	A It's possible that the damages could be		
3	smaller. The measured damages, excuse me, the		
4	measured damages are smaller.		
5	Q The last bullet on this page indicates that 11:32AM		
6	the severity of injuries to the Illinois River and		
7	Tenkiller Lake are lower than these studies; do you		
8	see that?		
9	A I see that.		
10	Q And this is Stratus Consulting's opinion in 11:33AM		
11	November of 2004, that the severity of injuries in		
12	the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake are lower than		
13	the other studies listed at the top of the page; is		
14	that your understanding?		
15	A I don't know who wrote this or what their 11:33AM		
16	basis was for making a judgment like this. I don't		
17	think there was evidence available at that time to		
18	arrive at a conclusion like this. This sounds like		
19	speculation to me.		
20	Q But this was Stratus Consulting's statement; 11:33AM		
21	correct?		
22	A Well, they make mistakes, too.		
23	Q They are you because you work for Stratus		
24	Consulting; right?		
25	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 11:34AM		

68 Am I required to answer that? 1 Α 2 Yes. You work for Stratus Consulting, don't 3 you? 4 Sometimes. So is it possible that I make mistakes, is that what you're asking? 11:34AM 5 6 No. You answered my question. Thank you. 7 Turning to the next page, actually two pages into this document, there's a PowerPoint labeled Total 8 9 Value Projection TKL Basin; do you see that? Uh-huh. 11:35AM 10 And at the top of the page somebody wrote 11 12 Rausser and Fisher found that passive use values are 13 on average 50 percent of recreation values; do you 14 see that? 11:35AM 15 Yes. Are you familiar with the Rausser and Fisher 16 study? 17 18 I've looked at that study in the past. I 19 don't have any direct memory of it at present, I

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Do you have any reason to disagree with this

I don't -- you know, I think that estimate was

characterization of the Rausser and Fisher study?

done in a specific context, and I don't remember the

exact content -- context. I don't know that you

mean, enough to give you details.

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11:35AM

11:35AM

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1		generalize that to any other site than the one		
2	they mu	they must have been studying.		
3	Q	Q The next bullet reads, in the TKL basin		
4	recreat	ion is primary use, so passive use values may		
5	be some	what lower proportion of total. Do you agree	11:36AM	
6	with th	nat statement?		
7	A	No.		
8	Q	When you received this document well,		
9	strike	that. You don't even remember receiving this		
10	documen	at; correct?	11:36AM	
11	A	No.		
12	Q	Okay. So I take it you didn't have any		
13	discuss	discussion with anyone else on the team about this		
14	documen	document?		
15	A	No.	11:36AM	
16	Q	You didn't have any discussion with David		
17	Chapman	about this document?		
18	A	Not that I recall.		
19	Q	Okay. Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been		
20	marked	marked as Deposition Exhibit No. 5, which is 11:37AM		
21	entitled Estimation of Recreational Damages Caused			
22	By Poultry Litter in the Illinois River Watershed			
23	and Throughout Eastern Oklahoma. It appears to be			
24	another Stratus Consulting PowerPoint from this same			
25	Novembe	er 29 to 30, 2004 meeting. Is that what it	11:37AM	

			70	
1	appear	rs like to you?		
2	A	Yes.		
3	Q	And, again, this was in your considered by		
4	materi	ials. Do you recall reviewing this document		
5	before	e today?	11:37AM	
6	A	No.		
7	Q	Do you recall who gave you this document?		
8	A	No.		
9	Q	Do you recall discussing this document with		
10	anyone	<u>;</u> ?	11:38AM	
11	A	No.		
12	Q	These pages also are not numbered. If you		
13	turn 2	turn 25 pages into this document, and you don't have		
14	to cou	unt them the way I did, there's a page labeled		
15	Catego	Categories of Damages. Do you have that in front of 11:38AM		
16	you?			
17	A	Yes.		
18	Q	The first bullet on this page states,		
19	potent	potential categories of recreation damages.		
20	A	Yes.	11:39AM	
21	Q	And it lists two things there. Do you agree		
22	that t	chose are potential categories of recreation		
23	damage	es in connection with this resource?		
24	A	This is a very standard general theoretical		
25	conclu	usion within environmental economics, but these	11:39AM	

1	two factors could be involved.		
2	Q And then the bullet below that is labeled		
3	Substitution. What's your understanding of what		
4	substitution means?		
5	A Substitution is a term used in environmental 11:39A	M	
6	economics and refers to the choice on the part of		
7	recreationists or others to choose substitute sites		
8	as opposed to the site in question.		
9	Q And the bullet here states the second		
10	bullet states, substitution may be as likely to 11:40A	M	
11	occur from overcrowding than eutrophication. Do you		
12	agree with that statement with respect to Tenkiller		
13	Lake and the Illinois River?		
14	A I'm not aware of the Caneday and Neal study		
15	1996 that concluded the carrying capacity of the 11:41A	M	
16	lake is at or near its limits. So in the context of		
17	Tenkiller Lake, I have no basis for judging the		
18	validity of what is said here.		
19	Q You never reviewed the Caneday and Neal 1996		
20	report? 11:41A	M	
21	A Not to my recollection.		
22	Q A few pages back in this document is a page		
23	labeled Estimating Value of Lost Enjoyment Through		
24	Expenditures. It's maybe ten pages back.		
25	A Oh, okay. Can you tell whether it's before or 11:41A	M	

1	after	Expenditures For ILR Recreation?		
2	Q	It's the next page.		
3	A	The next page, all right.		
4	Q	Do you have it in front of you?		
5	A	Yes.	11:42AM	
6	Q	Do you know what this page is referring to		
7	when i	t talks about estimating value of lost		
8	enjoym	ment through expenditures?		
9	A	Well, apparently it's speculating on		
10	estima	ating the value of lost enjoyment by	11:43AM	
11	recrea	recreationists based on the expenditures or		
12	change	es in expenditures that they make, but I don't		
13	know w	where they're coming from with this.		
14	Q	Have you ever seen a study that estimates		
15	value	of lost enjoyment through expenditures?	11:43AM	
16	A	Not that I recall.		
17	Q	Have you ever done such a study?		
18	A	I don't think I've ever valued lost enjoyment		
19	throug	through expenditures.		
20	Q	Have you valued anything through expenditures?	11:43AM	
21	A	I valued potential change in local economic		
22	impacts based on expenditures.			
23	Q	Where did you do that?		
24	A	Most recently in work that I did relative to		
25	the ef	fects of chronic wasting disease in Wisconsin,	11:44AM	

1	in the Wisconsin deer herd.	
2	COURT REPORTER: In the what?	
3	A Wisconsin deer herd. I'm sorry.	
4	Q So it is a methodology that you have used;	
5	correct?	11:44AM
6	A To well, it's not valuation per se. That's	
7	where my quibble is. It's not valuation in the same	
8	sense as we're using the term total valuation.	
9	Q I understand it's not the same as total	
10	valuation, but it is a methodology that people like	11:44AM
11	you use to try to value lost enjoyment through	
12	expenditures?	
13	A No.	
14	Q In the case you talked about, it was valuing	
15	the economic impact of chronic wasting disease on	11:45AM
16	the local economy; correct?	
17	A Right.	
18	Q Take a look a couple of pages back in this	
19	report. There's a page labeled Other Recreational	
20	Values For Reductions in Toxins and Other	11:45AM
21	Contaminants, and if you'd look at these references	
22	on this page, are you familiar with any of them?	
23	A I'm familiar with Breffle, et al, 1999. Lyke,	
24	1993, that's very likely a dissertation that was	
25	written under my direction.	11:46AM

1	Q	Okay. What was that dissertation about?	
2	A	In general terms it dealt with willingness to	
3	pay re	elated to eliminating contaminants from Great	
4	Lakes	fish.	
5	Q	In that study did Lyke measure both use and	11:47AM
6	non-us	se values?	
7	A	No. This is only for the values associated	
8	with u	ise.	
9	Q	Take a look near the back of this report is	
10	a page	e labeled Summary of Damages. Do you have that	11:47AM
11	in fro	ont of you?	
12	A	Yes, uh-huh.	
13	Q	Again, this is from Stratus' 2004 PowerPoint	
14	preser	ntation. What is the total damages that	
15	Strati	us indicated on this PowerPoint?	11:47AM
16	A	The PowerPoint slide suggests that total	
17	damage	es might be between 57 million and 69 million	
18	dollar	rs.	
19	Q	And that includes a figure for past damages,	
20	preser	nt year damages and future damages through the	11:48AM
21	year 2	2024; is that right?	
22	A	It appears to.	
23	Q	We talked a minute ago about strike that.	
24	You ta	alked earlier today about the various studies	
25	that y	you've been involved in.	11:49AM

			/5
1	_		
1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	Contingent valuation studies I'm now referring	
3	to.		
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	Okay. Were any of those studies subject to	11:49AM
6	exclu	sion by a court on Daubert grounds; do you	
7	know?		
8	A	None that I've been associated with.	
9	Q	Are you aware of any studies that were	
10	exclu	ded by a court on Daubert grounds?	11:49AM
11		MS. XIDIS: Object to form. You mean CV	
12	studi	es or	
13		MR. DEIHL: Yes, we're talking about CV	
14	studi	es.	
15		MS. XIDIS: In general?	11:49AM
16		MR. DEIHL: Yeah, any.	
17	A	I believe that the Montrose what we've	
18	refer:	red to the Montrose damage assessment was	
19		ded, but it's not clear to me that it was on	
20		rt grounds. I don't know the grounds.	11:49AM
21	Q	You worked on that study; correct?	
22	æ A	I was not involved in later stages after the	
23		udy was completed and the court process had	
24	begun		11.5074
25	Q	What was your involvement in the Montrose	11:50AM

1	study?		
2	A	As I referred to earlier in my testimony, I	
3	was a	consultant to NOAA, helping them understand	
4	the re	esearch process, the issues and interpretation	
5	of wha	at was going on.	11:50AM
6	Q	Did you assist NOAA in preparing the survey	
7	docume	ents?	
8	A	No.	
9	Q	Who was responsible for preparing the survey	
10	docume	ents in that in the Montrose matter?	11:50AM
11	A	Define survey documents.	
12	Q	The questionnaire.	
13	A	The questionnaire?	
14	Q	Uh-huh.	
15	A	That was done by NRDA, Inc., in San Diego.	11:50AM
16	Q	Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	
17	for pu	urposes of this deposition as Deposition	
18	Exhibi	it No. 6. Do you have that in front of you?	
19	A	Yes.	
20	Q	Did you attend the meeting that this agenda	11:51AM
21	refers	s to?	
22	A	Yes.	
23	Q	Do you recall this meeting?	
24	A	Yes.	
25	Q	At the bottom of this page well, let me	11:51AM

			11
1	back u	up a little bit. This is an agenda from the	
2	Oklaho	oma poultry litter experts meeting October 25	
3	to 26,	, 2006; correct?	
4	A	Correct.	
5	Q	It was held here in Tulsa?	11:51AM
6	A	Correct.	
7	Q	If you look at the bottom of the page is the	
8	schedu	ale for Thursday.	
9	A	Uh-huh.	
10	Q	Do you see that?	11:52AM
11	A	Yes.	
12	Q	There is from 10:45 to 11:30 was an	
13	overvi	lew of damage analysis. Do you see that?	
14	A	Uh-huh.	
15	Q	Did you participate in that?	11:52AM
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	And were you making a presentation to the	
18	team?		
19	A	Define team.	
20	Q	Well, the people who attended this meeting.	11:52AM
21	A	We made a presentation to the people attending	
22	this m	meeting.	
23	Q	And the people attending this meeting included	
24	expert	ts hired by the State of Oklahoma; correct?	
25	A	Yes.	11:52AM

78

1	Q	And it also included the lawyers?	
2	A	There were many lawyers there.	
3	Q	Do you recall which lawyers were there?	
4	A	No. I didn't know them by name at that point	
5	very v	well, and that's a long time ago. I don't	11:52AM
6	rememb	per.	
7	Q	Okay. At the top of the page it indicates	
8	there	were introductions by David Page?	
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	He's one of the lawyers, isn't he?	11:53AM
11	A	Yes.	
12	Q	What did you present in terms of your overview	
13	of dam	mage analysis at this point in time?	
14	A	I don't recall.	
15	Q	Did you prepare PowerPoints for this	11:53AM
16	preser	ntation?	
17	A	Yeah, I don't recall. It's possible that I	
18	did.	My recollection my recollection is that the	
19	Power	Point presentation was prepared by Chapman.	
20	Q	In the session labeled Additional Damage	11:53AM
21	Issues	s from 11:30 to 12:30, do you see that?	
22	A	Yes.	
23	Q	It says, discussion of cost to industry and	
24	consum	mer resulting from proper waste disposal. What	
25	did yo	ou discuss regarding that?	11:54AM

79

1	A	I don't recall.	
2	Q	It also mentions unjust enrichment. Do you	
3	recall	l what you discussed about that?	
4	A	No.	
5	Q	What do you recall from this meeting?	11:54AM
6	A	I recall the presentations by experts at least	
7	in ger	neral terms, I believe all of the experts	
8	listed	d in the Wednesday agenda. I remember that	
9	David	Chapman made a presentation, and I was there	
10	either	r to add to his presentation or to make part of	11:54AM
11	the pr	resentation, I don't remember which, and that	
12	basica	ally is it.	
13	Q	What was the purpose of this Oklahoma poultry	
14	litter	r experts meeting?	
15	A	My understanding was that this group was	11:55AM
16	gotter	n together because the people listed on	
17	Wednes	sday's session had been conducting research on	
18	the ir	njury injuries associated with excess	
19	phosph	norus, and I remember clearly, and I think in	
20	my tur	rned over materials there are PowerPoint slides	11:55AM
21	from s	some of these presenters summarizing their	
22	result	ts and their results so far and indicating	
23	where	the research would go next.	
24	Q	Do you recall another meeting being held in	
25	Decemb	ber of '06?	11:55AM

			
1	A	Not off the top of my head.	
2	Q	You wouldn't question whether or not a meeting	
3	was he	eld in December of '06?	
4	A	It's possible that a meeting was held. That's	
5	a long	g time ago for somebody who is 65.	11:56AM
6	Q	Sure, I understand. Did you periodically have	
7	these	all-expert meetings with the team connected	
8	with	this case?	
9	A	I don't remember another expert meeting with	
10	this	many people attending.	11:56AM
11	Q	You did have other expert meetings; correct?	
12	A	There were meetings with experts that I	
13	attend	ded.	
14	Q	Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	
15	as Dej	position Exhibit No. 7, which is an agenda for	11:57AM
16	a mee	ting dated December 15th, 2006, and this was in	
17	your	considered by materials.	
18	A	Uh-huh, yes.	
19	Q	The goal of this meeting was to figure out	
20	scena:	rios for the main survey and to identify main	11:57AM
21	compo	nents that we would like to test for the	
22	upcom:	ing focus groups; do you see that?	
23	A	Yes.	
24	Q	And Bullet No. 3 was Phone Survey Discussion?	
25	A	Yes.	11:57AM
	I		

81

1	Q	What was that about?	
2	A	I don't recall attending this meeting.	
3	Q	Okay. So you don't know what that's referring	
4	to?		
5	A	No.	11:57AM
6	Q	What was your involvement in the phone survey?	
7	A	The phone survey, my involvement was to, as I	
8	recall	, to review questions. I may have suggested a	
9	questi	on or two. Certainly reviewed the survey, and	
10	I saw	the results as they became available.	11:58AM
11	Q	Did you have any involvement in writing the	
12	report	of the phone survey?	
13	A	I don't recall working on the report per se.	
14	Q	Do you know who drafted the report?	
15	A	No.	11:58AM
16	Q	Did you review the report?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	Before the phone survey was conducted, what	
19	input	did you have into the methodology that was	
20	used?		11:59AM
21	A	I recall participating on participating in	
22	one or	more phone calls in which draft survey	
23	instru	ments were discussed. I probably made some	
24	sugges	stions at that time. Possibly I drafted some	
25	questi	ons.	11:59AM

82

1	Q	Anything else?	
2	A	Not that I recall.	
3	Q	What was your understanding of the purpose of	
4	the ph	none survey?	
5	A	I think the purposes of the phone survey were	11:59AM
6	stated	l in the report that I've, you know, reviewed	
7	recent	ly in preparation for these proceedings.	
8	Q	Why don't we take a look at that report. It's	
9	in the	e notebook labeled David Chapman Deposition	
10	Exhibi	ts and it's Exhibit No. 4.	12:00PM
11	A	Let me give you those.	
12	Q	Do you have that in front of you?	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	Based on the report, what were the goals of	
15	the te	elephone survey?	12:01PM
16	A	They're stated at the beginning of Section	
17	1.1.	Would you like me to read them into the	
18	Record	1?	
19	Q	Sure.	
20	A	The purpose of the Oklahoma watershed short	12:01PM
21	teleph	none survey is to identify Oklahoma residents'	
22	values	and attitudes towards the environment and to	
23	assess	their knowledge of water quality problems in	
24	the Il	linois River watershed. The three main goals	
25	of thi	s telephone survey include evaluating	12:01PM

83

1	respondents' knowledge and use of Oklahoma water	
2	bodies, particularly Tenkiller Lake and the Illinois	
3	River, determining respondents' awareness of and	
4	perceptions about the sources of water quality	
5	problems in Oklahoma, identifying key messages	12:01PM
6	respondents remember from media stories, ads, news	
7	stories and editorials about the poultry industry.	
8	Q You can keep that document open because I'm	
9	going to ask you about both of them at the same	
10	time.	12:02PM
11	A Okay.	
12	Q I've handed you what's been marked as	
13	Deposition Exhibit No. 8, which appears to be a	
14	draft of the telephone survey that you were just	
15	reading from; is that correct?	12:02PM
16	A I don't know which document is a draft and	
17	which one is the final one. It's impossible to tell	
18	from this.	
19	Q Okay. Did Stratus produce a final document?	
20	A I believe that the document I've seen is the	12:03PM
21	one that's in that's marked as Chapman 4.	
22	Q Okay. I'll represent to you that Exhibit 8	
23	was a document that you produced to us in your	
24	considered by materials. Did you do you know if	
25	that's your handwriting on the side of the first	12:03PM

1	page c	of Exhibit 8?	
2	A	No.	
3	Q	You don't know or it isn't?	
4	A	I don't know.	
5	Q	Did you provide comments on this telephone	12:04PM
6	survey	report before it was finalized?	
7	A	I do not recall making comments.	
8	Q	Do you I think I asked you this already but	
9	let me	e ask it again. Do you know whether Stratus	
10	produc	ced a final report?	12:04PM
11	A	The report that I remember having reviewed is	
12	Chapma	an Exhibit 4.	
13	Q	And you said you	
14	A	And whether it's final or a different draft, I	
15	don't	know.	12:05PM
16	Q	And you said you reviewed Chapman Exhibit 4	
17	yester	rday in your meetings with Claire Xidis and	
18	Ingrid	d; is that correct?	
19		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
20	A	No, I didn't say that.	12:05PM
21	Q	Did you review that document recently?	
22	A	Yes.	
23	Q	When did you review it?	
24	A	This morning.	
25	Q	Okay. What was the purpose of your review of	12:05PM

85

1	that document this morning?
2	A To refresh my memory about what the telephone
3	survey found in order to better answer your
4	questions.
5	Q I take it the attorneys suggested that you 12:05PM
6	review that document to refresh your memory?
7	A I believe that this document was sent to me as
8	part of the materials that Stratus sent out when it
9	did document discovery in January.
10	Q Okay. What use, if any, did you make of the 12:06PM
11	telephone survey results?
12	A They provided background material that I used
13	in considering whether to recommend proceeding with
14	the total valuation study.
15	Q And how did the background material that this 12:06PM
16	telephone survey represents lend itself to your
17	decision whether or not to continue with a
18	contingent valuation survey?
19	A I don't think I don't think it influenced
20	my decision about whether to recommend that the 12:07PM
21	total valuation study proceed. I think I used it
22	more in background as background to thinking
23	about what the details of such a survey might
24	involve.
25	Q When you say what the details of such a survey 12:07PM

1		involve, you're talking about a contingent	
2	valuat	tion survey?	
3	A	That's right.	
4	Q	With respect to the telephone survey, were the	
5	goals	of that survey achieved?	12:07PM
6	A	I don't remember from my, you know, quick	
7	revie	w this morning whether whether this survey	
8	attain	ned the second goal or not, second goal being	
9	deter	mining respondents' awareness of and perception	
10	about	sources of water quality problems in Oklahoma.	12:09PM
11	I reme	ember tables later in this report talking about	
12	water	quality problems in the Illinois River	
13	waters	shed. I don't remember whether it achieved	
14	that o	goal. I believe it achieved the other two	
15	goals	•	12:09PM
16	Q	If you would take a look at Exhibit 8 in your	
17	depos	ition.	
18	A	Oh, in my deposition.	
19	Q	Not in David Chapman's deposition.	
20	A	Right.	12:09PM
21	Q	And look at the second page of that exhibit.	
22	A	Okay.	
23	Q	At the top of that page is a list of the goals	
24	as rei	flected in this draft. Do you see that?	
25	A	Yes.	12:10PM

87

1	Q And the second goal is determine respondents'	
2	awareness of water quality issues in Oklahoma?	
3	A Yes.	
4	Q And that changed that goal changed in the	
5	draft that's Chapman Exhibit No. 4, did it not?	12:10PM
6	A It seems to me like, you know, there may be	
7	some wording differences. The note to fix here that	
8	somebody left here may have been concerned about	
9	that, but basically it seems to me like there's a	
10	lot of overlap between the goal here you're	12:11PM
11	talking about Goal No. 2; correct?	
12	Q Yes.	
13	A Determine respondents' awareness of water	
14	quality issues in Oklahoma, and the second goal, as	
15	stated here, determine respondents' awareness of and	12:11PM
16	perceptions about sources of water quality problems	
17	in Oklahoma.	
18	Q Okay. Do you know why that change was made	
19	between the February and March drafts of this	
20	report?	12:11PM
21	A No.	
22	Q Okay. Now, after you completed this telephone	
23	survey, how did the results of the survey shape your	
24	opinion about how to structure the contingent	
25	valuation survey?	12:12PM

88

1	A I could tell from the survey that Oklahoma	
2	residents are very active in use of water resources,	
3	and that they have that they probably have some	
4	experience with water quality at different sites in	
5	Oklahoma, so that they would, for example, have some	12:12PM
6	familiarity with algae, and that a contingent	
7	valuation survey, if one was done, could build on	
8	that knowledge. I concluded that the level of	
9	knowledge of the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake	
10	was such that to do a valid, reliable study, they	12:13PM
11	would need some additional information about the	
12	facts of the situation there.	
13	Q What did you base the conclusion that they	
14	would need some additional information to do a	
15	valid, reliable study?	12:13PM
16	A I'm on the wrong draft. Excuse me. I'm	
17	looking at Table 5 on Page 9 of the Chapman Exhibit	
18	4.	
19	Q Okay.	
20	A And the paragraph just above that table	12:15PM
21	summarizes the results. Table 5 compares how	
22	visiting the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake or	
23	other rivers and lakes affects respondents'	
24	awareness of issues or concerns with the river and	
25	lake. Only three respondents had visited just the	12:15PM

1	Illinois River or just Tenkiller Lake. Two-thirds	
2	of the respondents, who had visited only Tenkiller	
3	Lake, had heard of the issues or concerns, whereas,	
4	one-third of Illinois River visitors had heard of	
5	issues of I'm sorry. I'm going too fast here.	12:16PM
6	Whereas, only one-third of Illinois River visitors	
7	had heard of issues or concerns. Of those who did	
8	not visit either the Illinois River or Tenkiller	
9	Lake and did visit other rivers, only 33 percent had	
10	heard of issues of concern.	12:16PM
11	Now, there's a little confusion in this	
12	presentation here as I read it now, but basically it	
13	indicates that many people, including those who had	
14	visited the river and lake, had not heard about	
15	issues or concerns related to water quality. That's	12:16PM
16	how I interpreted that and, thus, there would need	
17	to be that the public would need to be informed	
18	about these issues if they were going to make	
19	reliable responses to a contingent valuation	
20	question.	12:17PM
21	Q If I understood your answer, the results of	
22	the telephone survey showed that many of the	
23	respondents weren't aware of the injury; correct?	
24	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
25	A What the question asked was whether they had	12:17PM

90

1	heard of issues or concerns and they reported the
2	numbers that I said.
3	Q Okay. So they hadn't even heard of the
4	injury?
5	A That's what they said in the survey. 12:17PM
6	Q So how did those results affect how you
7	described the injury in the CV report in the CV
8	survey? Excuse me.
9	A Perhaps it would be helpful to turn to the
10	survey itself. 12:18PM
11	Q The survey is in the notebook in front of you.
12	It's in both of them.
13	A Sorry. This is difficult.
14	Q What are you looking at?
15	A I'm looking at Volume II, Appendix A 12:19PM
16	Appendix A-1, base questionnaire and show cards.
17	MR. DEIHL: Would you read back the
18	question?
19	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
20	back the previous question.) 12:20PM
21	A Beginning on Page A-7, we provide carefully
22	crafted information starting off with a map and
23	which is Show Card B, that shows the main rivers and
24	lakes in Oklahoma. We go on to describe the
25	Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake. We describe 12:21PM

91

1	historic conditions in the river and lake before	
2	phosphorus became excessive.	
3	Q Dr. Bishop, I'm aware of what you described in	
4	the survey documents. I'm aware of that language.	
5	My question was, how did the phone survey, and 12:22PM	
6	particularly, the results of the phone survey where	
7	you determined that the respondents to the phone	
8	survey had not even heard of the injury, affect the	
9	questions that you wrote in the base survey?	
10	A The questions? 12:22PM	
11	Q Yes.	
12	A Oh, the questions. I apologize.	
13	Q How did it affect how you wrote the base	
14	survey?	
15	A Well, first of all, I was only one of the team 12:22PM	
16	members who wrote the base survey. So let's share	
17	the credit a little. I mean, the general answer to	
18	your question is that in order to level the playing	
19	field across respondents, some of whom were not	
20	knowledgeable or not very knowledgeable about the 12:22PM	
21	river and lake, and those who perhaps were more	
22	knowledgeable, in order to provide a foundation for	
23	a reliable contingent valuation survey, we provided	
24	basic information starting with the information that	
25	I was referring to here and continuing through the 12:23PM	
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descriptions of changes in the resource and other 1 2 things involved in the description of the injuries. 3 You'd agree with me that the users of the 4 resource who are most familiar with the resource didn't -- hadn't -- didn't believe there was an 12:23PM 5 6 injury to the resource? 7 MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 8 I --(Whereupon, the court reporter read 9 back the previous question.) 12:23PM 10 I disagree with that. 11 Why don't we take a tape change. 12 13 VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the Record at 14 12:22 p.m. (Following a lunch recess at 12:22 12:24PM 15 p.m., proceedings continued on the Record at 1:31 16 17 p.m.) 18 VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record. 19 The time is 1:31 p.m. Dr. Bishop, before the lunch break we were 01:33PM 20 talking about the how the telephone survey informed 21 22 the questions that you put together in the CV survey. Do you recall that discussion? 23 24 As I recall, just to be clear on the question, you were asking a broader question, not just the 01:33PM 25

TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

92

93

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1		ons we asked in the survey? Which are you	
2	intere	ested in, the questions we asked in the survey	
3	or mor	re generally the materials we used?	
4	Q	I'm just trying to get us back to	
5	approx	simately where we were before lunch. I'll ask	01:34PM
6	a foll	low-up question, but you recall we were	
7	discus	ssing the telephone survey; correct?	
8	A	That's right.	
9	Q	Okay. Now, if you'd take a look at Exhibit 8,	
10	again,	this is the draft of the telephone survey	01:34PM
11	report	; do you have that in front of you?	
12	A	I have it.	
13	Q	The second paragraph of that draft, the second	
14	senter	nce says, Meo, et al, used several	
15	method	dologies to elicit some of Oklahoma stakeholder	01:34PM
16	and po	olicy maker concerns and preferences for	
17	managi	ng the Illinois River watershed; do you see	
18	that?		
19	A	Yes.	
20	Q	Do you know who those stakeholders were?	01:34PM
21	A	No. I'm not familiar with that study.	
22	Q	Do you know who Meo is?	
23	A	No.	
24	Q	Do you know what this telephone survey report	
25	means	when it refers to stakeholders?	01:35PM

94

1	A	I don't know.	
2	Q	Now, you indicated in answer to one of my	
3	earlie	er questions that the results of the telephone	
4	survey	indicated to you that the respondents didn't	
5	know a	lot about the injury; correct?	01:35PM
6	A	I said that the telephone survey indicated	
7	that s	ome respondents are not familiar with the	
8	situat	ion.	
9	Q	And as a result of that, it was important for	
10	you to	inform them of the situation in the survey	01:36PM
11	docume	nt; correct?	
12	A	We provided information about the problem of	
13	excess	phosphorus to respondents in order to form	
14	the fo	undation for the contingent valuation	
15	questi	on.	01:36PM
16	Q	How important was it in your mind to be	
17	factua	lly accurate in your description of the	
18	phosph	orus problem?	
19	A	I devoted a lot of time and effort to over	
20	severa	l months to understand the scientific results	01:37PM
21	relati	ng to the injury, collaborated with the	
22	natura	l scientists on the case in order to translate	
23	what t	hey were learning into the information that we	
24	put in	the survey.	
25	Q	Were you the team member who was primarily	01:37PM

95

1	responsible for verifying that the scientific	
2	information presented in the survey was factually	
3	accurate?	
4	A It was my job to coordinate with the natural	
5	scientists to do the best job I could of conveying	01:38PM
6	to survey respondents the facts of the case.	
7	Q In your opinion is it important to achieving a	
8	valid estimate of willingness to pay that the	
9	problem be factually described in the survey	
10	documents?	01:38PM
11	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
12	A Important in what sense?	
13	Q Important in the sense that I just described	
14	in arriving at a valid estimate of willingness to	
15	pay.	01:38PM
16	A Perhaps we're saying the same thing. It was	
17	my responsibility to understand the results of the	
18	injury research and to convey that to survey	
19	respondents in terms that they could understand.	
20	Q The information that you conveyed to survey	01:39PM
21	respondents in terms that they could understand, was	
22	it important that that information be factually	
23	accurate?	
24	A It was important that it be consistent with	
25	the latest scientific information.	01:39PM

96

1	Q And how did you go about determining whether	
2	the information you provided to the respondents was	
3	consistent with the latest scientific information?	
4	A I'm sorry, I was distracted looking at the	
5	exhibit. Would you repeat the question, please?	01:40PM
6	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
7	back the previous question.)	
8	A Earlier in my deposition I commented on an	
9	agenda for a meeting that was held here in Tulsa in	
10	October 2006, and that was my first in-depth	01:41PM
11	exposure to the status of the science. Subsequent	
12	to that meeting, I had many contacts with various	
13	researchers working on the research for the injury	
14	case and comparing notes with them about what their	
15	current results were looking like, where their	01:41PM
16	research was going and eventually indicating or	
17	showing them my efforts to convey what I understood	
18	they were telling me in terms that could be used in	
19	the survey.	
20	Q And your goal was to be consistent with their	01:42PM
21	interpretation of the actual injury; correct?	
22	A Correct.	
23	Q If you did not accurately describe the actual	
24	injury to the respondents in the willingness to pay	
25	survey, in your opinion could that affect the	01:42PM

97

1	respondents' willingness to pay number?
2	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
3	A Repeat the question.
4	Q Let me rephrase the question.
5	A All right. 01:42PM
6	Q If you failed to accurately describe the
7	actual injury, in your opinion could that impact the
8	ultimate estimate of willingness to pay?
9	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
10	A The scientists were generating a great deal of 01:43PM
11	information, more information than could easily be
12	conveyed to respondents, and so the process involved
13	drafting material in terms that we thought lay
14	people, scientific lay people could understand, and
15	testing it in focus groups with two objectives in 01:44PM
16	mind. The first was were they understanding what we
17	were telling them and, secondly, did they feel that
18	they needed additional information or that we were
19	presenting them with information that was not
20	that they didn't feel was relevant to their 01:44PM
21	understanding of the problem.
22	Q It was your job to interact with the injury
23	scientists and then take that information and put it
24	in language that could be easily understood by the
25	respondents; is that correct? 01:44PM

98

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	Was that a difficult process for you?	
3		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
4	A	Was it a difficult process?	
5	Q	In other words, you're not an injury	01:45PM
6	scien	tist; correct?	
7	A	That's correct.	
8	Q	How did you come to understand the science	
9	that	the injury scientists were relating to you?	
10	A	Over my 30 plus years as a researcher on	01:45PM
11	valua	tion, I've had numerous opportunities to	
12	inter	act with natural scientists on an	
13	inter	disciplinary level to try to understand their	
14	work,	what they were doing, what their results	
15	looke	d like and then translating those results into	01:46PM
16	langu	age that could be used in this sort of survey.	
17	So th	e short answer is I drew on my experience, and	
18	I fou	nd this no more difficult than many other	
19	studi	es I've done.	
20	Q	Did you do any outside validation of what the	01:46PM
21	exper	ts for the State were telling you about the	
22	injur	λ.	
23	A	What do you mean by outside validation?	
24	Q	Did you talk to anybody other than experts	
25	hired	by the State about the injury?	01:46PM

99

1	A No, I don't believe so.
2	Q How do you know if the information that the
3	experts from the State was telling you was correct?
4	A That's always a judgment call on my part. The
5	work that I saw them doing seemed to be the latest 01:47PM
6	work available on the topic that I was aware of. It
7	seemed to be well rounded and, indeed, I think their
8	eventual expert reports showed that it was well
9	rounded in the literature on their field and in the
10	studies, the various studies that have been done on 01:47PM
11	water quality in the basin, as well as the broader
12	literature in their field.
13	So I felt that based on my, you know, past
14	experience dealing with natural scientists, that
15	these people were doing a credible job of evaluating 01:48PM
16	the injuries based on their disciplinary training
17	and reviews of the literature and the data they were
18	gathering, et cetera.
19	Q You're certainly not qualified to evaluate
20	whether the injury scientists were doing their job 01:48PM
21	correctly, are you?
22	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
23	A Based on my experience, I certainly have
24	learned about what scientists like them do, what
25	their results look like, the language they use and 01:48PM

100

1	so forth. On that basis, I have some foundation for	
2	understanding whether what they were giving me made	
3	sense.	
4	Q You don't have any expertise in the effect of	
5	phosphorus on water bodies, do you?	01:49PM
6	A Only what I've learned through	
7	interdisciplinary collaboration through people who	
8	are experts in that area.	
9	Q That's not something you've ever studied?	
10	A Well, studied studying can come at various	01:49PM
11	levels. I've certainly read a lot of their	
12	literature, interacted orally with them and learned	
13	a lot in the process.	
14	Q So you think you were qualified to assess	
15	whether what they were telling you was	01:49PM
16	scientifically valid?	
17	A Up to the level of any competent participant	
18	in interdisciplinary research.	
19	Q Which scientists did you talk to about the	
20	injury?	01:50PM
21	A Engel, Wells, Stevenson, Cooke, Welch, and to	
22	a much lesser extent Olsen, and to an even lesser	
23	extent other CDM employees whose names escape me.	
24	Q Would it surprise you if I told you that some	
25	of the scientists' testimony was excluded from court	01:50PM

101

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1	by the	e judge in this case?	
2	A	No.	
3	Q	Why not?	
4	A	Because I heard about it.	
5	Q	Okay. Take a look at Exhibit 9, which is in	01:51PM
6	front	of you. This is an E-mail	
7	A	Oh. This one. Okay.	
8	Q	Do you have that in front of you? Exhibit 9	
9	is an	E-mail you wrote on January 2nd, 2007,	
10	regard	ding further thoughts on HEA; is that correct?	01:51PM
11	A	Uh-huh.	
12	Q	What is HEA?	
13	A	HEA stands for habitat equivalent analysis	
14	let me	e back up and clear my throat so I can be heard	
15	here.		01:51PM
16	Q	Do you remember the question, Dr. Bishop?	
17	A	Yes, I remember the question. Sorry. I was	
18	examir	ning the full E-mail. HEAA I'm sorry. HEA	
19	stands	s for habitat equivalency analysis.	
20	Q	You didn't conduct a habitat equivalency	01:52PM
21	analys	sis in connection with this water body, did	
22	you?		
23	A	No.	
24	Q	Why not?	
25	A	Well, let me read the E-mail because clearly	01:52PM

1	this E-mail had to do with that decision. So would	
2	you read the question now, please?	
3	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
4	back the previous question.)	
5	A I actually don't remember our considering	01:54PM
6	this, and so it's good to have this E-mail in front	
7	of me. There must have been some discussion. This	
8	E-mail is dated January 2nd, 2007, so it was very	
9	early in the project, and apparently there was some	
10	consideration about things that might be done on the	01:55PM
11	Mountain Fork River and Broken Bow Reservoir to	
12	compensate the public for injuries from excessive	
13	phosphorus in the Illinois River watershed.	
14	Q So you don't recall the subject matter of this	
15	E-mail?	01:55PM
16	A I don't remember considering habitat	
17	equivalency analysis, but the E-mail raises some	
18	questions about the feasibility of doing that.	
19	Q You'd agree with me that you did consider	
20	using habitat equivalency analysis sometime in early	01:55PM
21	2007; right?	
22	A In a very preliminary way apparently.	
23	Q Take a look at the bottom of this first page	
24	of the E-mail, the last sentence, which reads,	
25	suppose, as has been suggested, that we focus only	01:56PM

103

1	on aesthetics. Do you see that?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q Who suggested that you only focus o	n
4	aesthetics?	
5	A As I read this, I was simply propos	ing it as a 01:56PM
6	hypothetical to simplify the problem.	
7	Q So no one suggested that; you're su	ggesting
8	it?	
9	A Yes.	
10	Q Why would you focus only on aesthet	ics; why 01:56PM
11	would that simplify the problem?	
12	A As I read this, in earlier sentence	s I refer
13	to case noted problems in drinking water,	bacterial
14	levels, et cetera, and so as I read this n	ow, it
15	appears to me that I was thinking that eve	n if we 01:57PM
16	simplified the habitat equivalency analysi	s to focus
17	only on aesthetics, that there would be su	bstantial
18	problems in trying to conduct an effective	habitat
19	equivalency analysis.	
20	Q And those substantial problems have	to do with 01:57PM
21	the fact that there are other damages, tas	te and
22	odor problems in drinking water, et cetera	?
23	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
24	A No.	
25	Q What are the substantial problems?	01:57PM

104

1	A The issue here would be the comparability of	
2	the Mountain Fork River and Broken Bow Lake	
3	Reservoir as possible sites for compensatory	
4	restoration.	
5	Q Were you also concerned that injuries that	01:58PM
6	were not aesthetic could not be included in a	
7	habitat equivalency analysis?	
8	A I don't know; I don't know. I'd have to	
9	rethink the whole business.	
10	Q You didn't include injuries that were not	01:58PM
11	aesthetic in your CV study, did you?	
12	A We included in our CV study aesthetic injuries	
13	and ecosystem injuries.	
14	Q Do you know if you were considering doing a	
15	habitat equivalency analysis instead of a CV study,	01:59PM
16	in addition to a CV study or to confirm the results	
17	of your CV study?	
18	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
19	A I don't know.	
20	Q This was still during the time period that you	01:59PM
21	were assessing the feasibility of using a CV study	
22	in connection with this matter; is that correct?	
23	A To the best of my recollection, yes.	
24	Q Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	
25	as Deposition Exhibit 1, which is a memo from you to	02:00PM

105

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1		e Engel dated July 8th, 2007; is that correct?	
2	A	That's correct.	
3	Q	And you sent this memo to Mr. Engel?	
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	Mr. Engel is one of the natural scientists;	02:00PM
6	correc	t?	
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	And you sent this to Mr. Engel because you	
9	though	at it was important that the survey be	
10	scient	ifically accurate; is that correct?	02:01PM
11	A	What I said to Engel is in the second	
12	paragr	aph, the success of our effort depends on a	
13	close	match-up between what we tell the public and	
14	the te	estimony of scientific experts like you.	
15	Q	What happens if there isn't a close match-up	02:01PM
16	betwee	en what you tell the public and the testimony	
17	of sci	entific experts like Mr. Engel?	
18	A	It depends on that's a very general	
19	questi	on. It depends on the extent to which there's	
20	a conf	flict between what we say in the survey and the	02:01PM
21	testim	nony of the expert in question.	
22	Q	And by success of our effort, you mean being	
23	succes	ssful in a lawsuit?	
24	A	I mean by the success of our effort, the	
25	succes	s in completing a scientifically reliable	02:02PM

106

1	contingent valuation survey.
2	Q So to complete a scientifically reliable
3	contingent valuation survey, there needs to be a
4	close match-up between what you tell the public and
5	what the scientific experts are telling you? 02:02PM
6	A That's what I said.
7	Q Okay. You sent letters similar to this to
8	other natural scientists; right?
9	A Yes.
10	Q The statement that you made to Bernie Engel 02:02PM
11	that the success of our effort depends on a close
12	match-up between what we tell the public and the
13	testimony of scientific experts like you, assumes,
14	does it not, that the scientific experts, like
15	Bernie Engel, are correct; right? 02:03PM
16	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
17	A I would say that's too general a statement.
18	There could be incorrect material in the testimony
19	of an expert that would not necessarily have carried
20	over into the CV survey or affect its validity. 02:04PM
21	Q But you're assuming, are you not, that the
22	information that you're telling the public in the CV
23	survey needs to be scientifically accurate?
24	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
25	A Again, my goal was to adequately describe for 02:04PM

107

1	the public the results of the natural science work,	
2	which was relevant to them in relative to the	
3	respondents in conducting a contingent valuation	
4	survey.	
5	Q And you wanted to make sure that that	02:04PM
6	description was accurate, that it reflected the	
7	A I wanted to be sure it reflected the results	
8	in the natural sciences.	
9	Q Take a look at Exhibit 11, please. Do you	
10	have that in front of you?	02:05PM
11	A Yes.	
12	Q Can you identify this document for me?	
13	A It has a heading at the top, Survey Loose	
14	Ends. It has a date on it of Friday, July 13th,	
15	2007.	02:05PM
16	Q And can you tell me what this document is?	
17	A I believe it reflects to it reflects the	
18	language in the draft of a survey instrument that	
19	was current as of July 2007 and highlights issues	
20	that needed further attention.	02:06PM
21	Q And these are issues that you were focused on	
22	in terms of issues that needed further attention?	
23	A I'm not sure that I wrote this document. I	
24	may have; I may not have. I think the issues	
25	highlighted here are issues that the team that	02:07PM

108

1	came out of discussions of the team about places	
2	that we might need to do some additional work on	
3	what it said in the survey.	
4	Q If you look at the previous exhibit, you had	
5	sent an E-mail on July 7th to Bernie Engel.	02:07PM
6	A Uh-huh.	
7	Q And this is dated July 13th?	
8	A Right.	
9	Q And I can represent to you that about this	
10	time you were sending similar memos to other natural	02:07PM
11	scientists	
12	A I remember.	
13	Q in an effort to accurately describe the	
14	injury in the survey documents. Does the comments	
15	on this document, Exhibit 11, reflect the comments	02:08PM
16	that came back to you from the injury scientists; do	
17	you know?	
18	A Repeat the question, please.	
19	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
20	back the previous question.)	02:08PM
21	A No, I don't know. I don't know whether I	
22	don't know the date of the meeting with Bernie Engel	
23	that I'm referring to here. I said during their	
24	visit this week, so it would have been the week of	
25	July 8th. Whether this reflects my meeting with	02:09PM

109

1	Bernie Engel, I'm not sure. I'm not sure of the
2	dates of the meetings and other contacts I had with
3	the other natural scientists around this point.
4	Q And that's fair. I'm not asking you to
5	remember the exact dates, but you did have some 02:09PM
6	meetings with the natural scientists, and the
7	purpose behind those meetings was for you to try to
8	accurately reflect what the natural scientists were
9	telling you in the survey documents; right?
10	A To the extent that the material that the 02:09PM
11	natural scientists were providing was needed in the
12	survey, I would say that's a fair statement.
13	Q And you were trying to make sure that you
14	accurately reflected what the natural scientists
15	were telling you in the survey documents because if 02:10PM
16	you didn't do that, the wrong injury would be
17	measured; correct?
18	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
19	A Repeat the question, please.
20	(Whereupon, the court reporter read 02:10PM
21	back the previous question.)
22	A I would make a distinction between all the
23	information that I got from natural scientists and
24	the material that was ultimately included in the
25	survey. As I've explained I think before, the 02:11PM

110

1	process, the evolutionary process by which we were
2	putting together a reliable survey involved a lot of
3	give and take in focus groups about what information
4	people wanted and what we could give them based on
5	the natural sciences and what information was to 02:11PM
6	them superfluous. So that's why I'm struggling with
7	your question.
8	MR. DEIHL: Would you read the question
9	back again, please?
10	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
11	back the previous question.)
12	Q I don't think you answered my question.
13	A Would you read that question one more time?
14	I'm sorry. Apparently I don't understand the
15	question. 02:13PM
16	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
17	back the previous question.)
18	A As I've explained before, my task was to
19	understand the injury results as they were evolving
20	and to accurately, if you want to use that term, 02:13PM
21	provide those results, which through the focus group
22	process, we were defining as important or necessary
23	for the respondents to do a reliable job in doing
24	the contingent valuation survey.
25	Q And, again, you wanted to accurately provide 02:13PM

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1	those results in the survey materials because if you	
2	didn't, you'd be measuring the wrong injury?	
3	A Those results	
4	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
5	Q The results that the natural scientists were	02:14PM
6	telling you.	
7	A I thought I answered that question.	
8	Q No, you never answered my question. My	
9	question was, if you if you failed to accurately	
10	reflect that information in the survey documents,	02:14PM
11	you'd be measuring the wrong injury?	
12	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
13	A The process involved understanding what the	
14	scientists were learning and determining how to	
15	convey those results in terms that survey	02:15PM
16	respondents could understand.	
17	Q With all due respect, Dr. Bishop, I didn't ask	
18	you about the process. I asked you if you didn't	
19	accurately describe in the survey documents what the	
20	natural scientists were telling you, you would be	02:15PM
21	measuring the wrong injury; correct? It's a yes or	
22	no question. Could you please answer my question?	
23	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form, and it's	
24	been asked and answered.	
25	MR. DEIHL: It has not been answered.	02:15PM

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1	MS. XIDIS: He's trying really hard to
2	answer it. I think you phrased it in a very
3	challenging way. There's something general and
4	vague about your question.
5	MR. HIXON: You're coaching the witness, 02:15PM
6	Claire.
7	MS. XIDIS: I'm not coaching him. I'm
8	trying to get through this issue, which you are now
9	harassing your witness with.
10	MR. DEIHL: You've made your objection. 02:16PM
11	The witness can answer.
12	A As far as I'm concerned, I answered the
13	question.
14	Q If the scientists were wrong, would you be
15	measuring the wrong injury? 02:16PM
16	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
17	A Depends on what they're wrong about.
18	Q What injury were you trying to measure?
19	A I was not trying to measure injury.
20	Q Wasn't the purpose of your study to measure 02:16PM
21	natural resource damages associated with excess
22	phosphorus?
23	A I measured damages, not injuries.
24	Q And if you described the wrong injury, how can
25	you measure damages associated from excess 02:16PM

113

1	phosphorus?			
2	A I've explained already that I spent time			
3	trying to understand what the scientists were			
4	discovering and trying to translate it into terms			
5	that the respondents could understand to the extent 02:17PM			
6	that they needed that part of the information.			
7	Q And I understand the process you went through.			
8	My question is, why were you doing it, which I think			
9	you've answered, and what impact did that have if			
10	you did it wrong? 02:17PM			
11	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.			
12	A What do you mean impact?			
13	Q What effect did it have on the validity of the			
14	willingness to pay study?			
15	MS. XIDIS: Are you done with that 02:17PM			
16	question?			
17	MR. DEIHL: Yes.			
18	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.			
19	A Yeah, I don't understand why I haven't			
20	answered your question. 02:18PM			
21	Q What was it that the natural scientists were			
22	discovering?			
23	A lot of things. I mean, you know, you're			
24	familiar with the injury case. There were many			
25	dimensions to the natural sciences scientists' 02:18PM			

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1	results.			
2	Q Weren't they trying to determine whether or			
3	not there was a phosphorus problem in Tenkiller			
4	Lake, among other things?			
5	A That's my understanding.	02:18PM		
6	Q And weren't you trying to describe in the			
7	survey documents that problem?			
8	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.			
9	A I was trying to explain what they told me in			
10	terms that respondents could understand.	02:19PM		
11	Q And there's an empirical answer to the			
12	question whether or not there was a phosphorus			
13	problem in Tenkiller Lake; right?			
14	A My understanding of the natural scientists'			
15	work in Tenkiller Lake was that they were trying to	02:19PM		
16	empirically verify the effects of phosphorus levels			
17	in the lake.			
18	Q And they told you information about that			
19	problem; right?			
20	A Yes.	02:19PM		
21	Q If they were wrong about the problem and the			
22	information you received was scientifically			
23	incorrect, would you have measured the wrong injury?			
24	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.			
25	A If there is information in the survey that	02:19PM		
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1	does n	ot match what they discovered, then there	
2	would	be a problem with the survey.	
3	Q	And you would be measuring the wrong injury;	
4	right?		
5	A	Well	02:20PM
6		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
7	A	Measuring the wrong injury? I mean, the	
8	injury	material in the survey was developed to	
9	convey	to them what the scientists were discovering.	
10	Q	And the goal was to measure natural resource	02:21PM
11	damage	s associated with excess phosphorus?	
12	A	That's correct.	
13	Q	If we assume for a moment that there wasn't	
14	any ex	cess phosphorus in Tenkiller Lake and you told	
15	people	that there was excess phosphorus in Tenkiller	02:21PM
16	Lake,	what would that do to the validity of the	
17	survey	?	
18		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
19	A	You're speaking hypothetically?	
20	Q	I am.	02:22PM
21	A	Accepting your hypothetical, sure.	
22	Q	Sure what?	
23	A	If there's not excess phosphorus in Tenkiller	
24	Lake,	then the survey is incorrect in its portrayal	
25	of the	problem.	02:22PM

116

1	Q Take a look again at Exhibit 11, which is in			
2	front of you.			
3	A Uh-huh.			
4	Q The paragraph I guess it's not a paragraph.			
5	The section under the heading under Page 12, 02:22PM			
6	somebody wrote on this document, it is not clear			
7	whether the recovery function for the phosphorus			
8	levels in the river and lake would be convex or			
9	concave to the origin. Bernie's initial reaction			
10	was that it would be concave, open paren, a lot of 02:23PM			
11	recovery initially and then tapering off, but when I			
12	challenged the intuition of that, he wasn't so sure.			
13	Do you see that?			
14	A I see that.			
15	Q What did you end up assuming about the 02:23PM			
16	recovery of phosphorus in your final report?			
17	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.			
18	A I didn't assume anything in the final report.			
19	Q You didn't make any assumptions in the Stratus			
20	report about the recovery of phosphorus? 02:23PM			
21	A I don't recall discussing this issue in the			
22	final report.			
23	Q I'm not asking you about this issue. I'm			
24	asking, what did you assume about recovery of			
25	phosphorus in the final report? 02:24PM			

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1	A	In the final report?	
2	Q	Uh-huh.	
3		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
4	A	As I said, I didn't make any assumption.	
5	Q	Did you make any assumption in the past	02:24PM
6	damag	ges report?	
7	A	I'd have to think about that a little. No.	
8	Q	No assumptions about recovery in the past	
9	damag	ges report?	
10	A	That's not what I said. I said I didn't make	02:24PM
11	any a	assumptions about the time path, what I intended	
12	to sa	ay, the time path of recovery in the final in	
13	the <u>r</u>	past damages report.	
14	Q	Did it matter in terms of the amount of	
15	damag	ges what the time path was to recovery?	02:25PM
16		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
17	A	Did it matter?	
18	Q	Uh-huh.	
19	A	Matter in what sense?	
20	Q	Impact on willingness to pay.	02:25PM
21	A	I don't think so.	
22	Q	Did you make any assumptions about the rate of	
23	recov	very over time in the river and lake?	
24	A	In which report?	
25	Q	In the past damages report.	02:25PM

118

1	A Repeat the qu	estion, please.
2	(Whereup	on, the court reporter read
3	back the previous qu	estion.)
4	A In the past d	amages report, we assumed let
5	me refer to the past	damages report, please. 02:26PM
6	Q I believe it'	s in the notebook in front of
7	you. Is that the	it might be in this notebook.
8	MS. XIDIS:	This is Tourangeau. It's not
9	going to be in here.	
10	Q Do you have t	he past damages report in front 02:26PM
11	of you?	
12	A Yes. In the	past damages report on Page 3,
13	the next to the last	paragraph it says, when
14	comparing the indica	tors of injury in 1981
15	Q Excuse me. W	hat page are you reading from 02:27PM
16	again?	
17	A Page 3.	
18	Q Section 3, ok	ay.
19	A No, not I	think I'm in the sections
20	aren't numbered. Ar	e you in the right report? 02:27PM
21	Q I might not b	e. I'm not. Thank you. Okay.
22	Page 3, go ahead.	
23	A And I'm in th	e paragraph second from the
24	bottom that begins w	hen.
25	Q Go ahead.	02:28PM

1	- The annual the indicators of injury in the
1	A When comparing the indicators of injury in the
2	1981 to 2008 against 2009 to 2063, the annual
3	injuries to the river and lake are sometimes larger
4	in the earlier periods and sometimes smaller.
5	Overall, the average annual injuries are 02:28PM
6	approximately comparable between the two periods,
7	and I cite there personal communication with J.
8	Stevenson, Cooke and Welch, dated January 5th, 2000,
9	and should be 9 if you want to correct a typo.
10	Q Okay. 02:29PM
11	A So that's what I that's what we assumed in
12	the past damages report about recovery.
13	Q I think we need to take a tape change. Why
14	don't we do that and we'll continue on this line.
15	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now off the Record. 02:29PM
16	The time is 2:28 p.m.
17	(Following a short recess at 2:28 p.m.,
18	proceedings continued on the Record at 2:39 p.m.)
19	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record.
20	The time is 2:39 p.m. 02:40PM
21	Q Dr. Bishop, we were talking about the past
22	damages report.
23	A Yes.
24	Q It's true, is it not, that the past damages
25	that the damage number in the past damages report is 02:41PM

dependent upon the damages number from the base 1 2 report? 3 That's correct. 4 So if the damages number in the base report were inaccurate, that would affect the damages 02:41PM 5 6 number in the past damages report; correct? 7 To the extent that the number -- the value per 8 household from the past -- or from the main study, 9 Chapman, et al, is inaccurate, that inaccuracy would carryover to the past damages report. 02:42PM 10 Let's talk again about the main survey 11 document. You used photographs in connection with 12 13 that -- the contingent valuation survey; correct? 14 That's correct. Would you agree with me that in certain 02:42PM 15 circumstances photographs can be extremely useful 16 for presenting information in a survey? 17 18 Yes. 19 What circumstances are those in your opinion? In circumstances where the written material 02:43PM 20 can be illustrated by photographs. 21 22 What makes the photographs useful? The photographs are another way of expressing 23 24 information, another way compared to written material or spoken material in the case of a 02:43PM 25

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1	nerso	onal interview situation.	
2	Q	Is there any scientific literature regarding	
3	~	information between a photograph and verbal	
4		mation is more readily retained by respondents?	
5	A	In terms of specific literature, I think you'd	02:44PM
6		to ask one of our survey specialists, Krosnick	V.2
7		ourangeau.	
8	Q	You don't have an opinion on that?	
9	æ A	An opinion on	
10	Q	About which is retained by the typical	02:44PM
11	~	ondents, a photograph or a verbal description?	V.2
12	A	I think they work together.	
13	0	You don't think one or the other is more	
14	~	elling to a respondent?	
15	A	No, not as a generalization.	02:44PM
16	Q	Did you participate in the selection of photos	
17	~	in the survey?	
18	A	Yes, I did.	
19	Q	Tell me about how those photos were selected.	
20	A	We started off looking for photos that would	02:45PM
21	illus	strate some of the basic points in the problem	
22		ription by reviewing photographs that were on	
23		in Bert Fisher's office here in Tulsa, and	
24	there's a large number of photographs related to		
25		quality in that library, and so we looked	02:45PM

122

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1	through those, looking for illustrations that would	
2	help us to convey the information we deemed was	
3	necessary.	
4	Q Who was involved in that photo review process?	
5	A I think in all cases I reviewed the	02:46PM
6	photographs, and then I sent many photographs to	
7	David Chapman, who reviewed them, and we narrowed	
8	them down and presented them to the team as a whole	
9	to make decisions about which photos would do the	
10	best job for us.	02:46PM
11	Q Who made the decision about which photos would	
12	do the best job for you?	
13	A The team as a whole.	
14	Q Everyone on the team had input into the	
15	selection of the photographs?	02:47PM
16	A Except for Barbara Kanninen. She was not part	
17	of the team at that point.	
18	Q In your opinion can providing some information	
19	with photos and other information only verbally lead	
20	to biases in the results if the respondents only	02:47PM
21	remember the information associated with the photos?	
22	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
23	A I wouldn't make that sort of generalization.	
24	Q In addition to the Stratus team members, did	
25	the lawyers review the photos that were selected in	02:47PM

1	the survey?
2	A I don't have explicit memories of reviews of
3	the photos. As the client, they must have at least
4	seen them.
5	Q You don't have a recollection of sending the 02:48PM
6	photos to the lawyers?
7	A No. David Chapman served as the basic conduit
8	for stuff that needed to be seen by the clients in
9	the study.
10	Q Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked 02:48PM
11	as Deposition Exhibit No. 12, which is an E-mail you
12	wrote on January 7th, 2008, to David Chapman, et al.
13	The E-mail states, David and Colleen, I don't think
14	this is what we had in mind. We are hoping to have
15	it on the shelf with the names of several other 02:49PM
16	familiar herbs and spices visible. Why did you
17	write that?
18	A In my earlier answer I forgot the photograph
19	of alum on the shelf in the grocery store, and so I
20	wrote this, evidently rejecting a photograph, and my 02:50PM
21	best recollection is that this drew a good laugh
22	from Boulder because the photograph was a joke.
23	Q What photograph was a joke?
24	A The photograph as I recall, this relates to
25	a photograph where one of the people at Stratus was 02:50PM

1	holding a jar of or a container of alum smiling, and	
2	I unfortunately took that seriously, much to my	
3	embarrassment, once they stopped laughing.	
4	Q Why don't you read what you wrote in the in	
5	this E-mail.	02:51PM
6	A I've read it.	
7	Q No. Read it aloud, please.	
8	A Oh, I'm sorry. David and Colleen, I don't	
9	think this is what we had in mind. We are hoping to	
10	have it on the shelf with the names of several other	02:51PM
11	familiar herbs and spices visible. It needs to be	
12	close enough so that the word alum is clearly	
13	visible but far enough away I'm sorry, excuse me,	
14	I misquoted but far enough back to show it in the	
15	context of stuff people regularly buy.	02:51PM
16	Q Did you recommend this because you wanted the	
17	survey respondents to think that alum was completely	
18	safe just like another spice?	
19	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
20	A As part of the focus group process, it became	02:52PM
21	evident that people were concerned about the	
22	unintended potential unintended consequences of	
23	alum treatments, and so I was trying to correct that	
24	so that they wouldn't be distracted by such concerns	
25	by having a picture of alum as it exists on the	02:52PM

1	grocery store shelf.	
2	Q Is the alum that's used on the grocery store	
3	shelf would be the same type of alum that would be	
4	used to bind phosphorus in a water body?	
5	A I believe it has the same chemical makeup.	02:53PM
6	Q Did you evaluate any information about the	
7	potential harmful effects of alum on fish?	
8	A I read Cooke and Welch's book in which they	
9	discuss alum treatments, and I think I looked on the	
10	web or other members of the team looked on the web	02:53PM
11	to try to find out what's known about the harmful	
12	effects of alum.	
13	Q How did you use that information?	
14	A Can we refer to the survey?	
15	Q Sure.	02:54PM
16	A It would be in Chapman I think; right? I'm in	
17	Volume II, Appendix A, main survey instrument.	
18	Q What are you looking for, Dr. Bishop?	
19	A I'm looking on Page A-15, which is the	
20	survey's description of alum, and the photograph	02:55PM
21	that we're talking about is Card J, which also I	
22	think exists in this appendix, showing a jar of alum	
23	on the shelf, and we wrote here that alum is in many	
24	products that people use, including food, for	
25	example, alum is used to keep pickles crisp, and you	02:56PM

can buy alum powder at the grocery store for many 1 2 uses, including cooking and making Play-Doh for 3 children. Also water treatments plants in the U.S. 4 and other countries have used alum to clean drinking water for more than 80 years. 02:56PM 5 6 Then on the following page, Page A-16, third 7 paragraph, putting alum on the land and in the water 8 would have some undesirable effects. The alum would 9 be a white powder on the land surface until rain -rains carry it down into the soil. After alum is 02:56PM 10 put into the river and lake, it would make the water 11 cloudy for a few hours until it settles to the 12 13 bottom, and if anyone were to drink the lake water in the first hour, it might taste bitter. So that's 14 what we told people about the effects of alum on 02:57PM 15 people and fish. 16 Do you know if the injury team modeled the 17 18 effectiveness of alum treatment as a technique to 19 bind phosphorus in Lake Tenkiller and the Illinois River? 02:57PM 20 Not that I know of. 21 22 You said earlier that you did do some reading and talk to some of the injury scientists about the 23 24 potential harmful effects of alum on fish; correct? 02:57PM 25 Correct.

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EXHIBIT D

1	Q	But you didn't reflect any of that information	
2	in the	e survey document; right?	
3	A	What I learned from the natural scientists is	
4	that a	alum, except under special circumstances, is	
5	has no	ot had documented adverse effects on fish.	02:58PM
6	Q	That's your understanding?	
7	A	From the people who wrote the Cooke and Welch	
8	book.		
9	Q	Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	
10	as Dep	position Exhibit No. 13, which is an E-mail	02:59PM
11	from K	Kevin Boyle to you and others; correct?	
12	A	Correct.	
13	Q	Dated July 8th, 2008.	
14	A	That's correct.	
15	Q	Who is Kevin Boyle?	02:59PM
16	A	Kevin Boyle is a an environmental	
17	econom	nist. He's head of the Department of	
18	Agricu	altural and Applied Economics at Virginia Tech	
19	Univer	rsity, and my understanding is that he's an	
20	adviso	or to the State of Oklahoma in this matter that	02:59PM
21	we're	here to discuss today.	
22	Q	Is he a member of the team that worked on this	
23	survey	7?	
24	A	No.	
25	Q	He's just an advisor to the State of Oklahoma?	02:59PM

1	A	Correct.	
2	Q	Do you know what he's advising the State of	
3	Oklaho	oma about?	
4	A	He's he's advising the State of Oklahoma	
5	about	various matters related to the contingent	03:00PM
6	valuat	cion survey and associated damages reports.	
7	Q	Now, in this E-mail, all joking aside, Dr.	
8	Boyle	talks about pretesting photos and	
9	unders	standing how respondents interpret them. Is	
10	that y	your reading of what he is trying to convey	03:00PM
11	here?		
12	A	I wouldn't read that into it. I think he's	
13	passir	ng along what he considers to be an amusing	
14	anecdo	ote.	
15	Q	Did you pretest the photos that you used in	03:01PM
16	the CV	/ survey?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	How did you do that?	
19	A	In focus groups we passed around the photos on	
20	severa	al occasions, several different photos in fact,	03:01PM
21	and as	sked participants in the focus groups	
22	whethe	er or what they saw in the photographs. So	
23	we ask	sed them to describe in their own words what	
24	they w	were seeing.	
25	Q	Did you report that research in the Stratus	03:02PM

report? 1 2 I don't remember explicitly saying that the 3 photographs were used in focus groups, but certainly 4 any, you know, competent set of researchers, that 5 would be part of the focus groups. In fact, it's 03:02PM 6 called for in the NOAA panel's report. 7 Why didn't you mention it in the Stratus 8 report? As I say, it's taken for granted that we 9 pretested the photos. 03:02PM 10 Although it's provided for by the NOAA panel, 11 you didn't think it was important enough to mention 12 13 it in the report? 14 MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. I mentioned it in the report. 03:02PM 15 You mentioned in the report that you --16 That we pretested the photos. 17 18 You do? Where did you mention that in the 19 report? Let's go to Appendix H. 03:03PM 20 No, I'm not talking about in the appendix. In 21 22 the report. Well, the appendices are part of the report. 23 24 We can look in the report. I'm not sure whether the report itself -- well, wrong chapter. I'm looking 03:03PM 25

1	for the discussion of	
2	MR. DEIHL: Claire, if you would let the	
3	witness find his own	
4	MS. XIDIS: Well, we're not actually using	
5	a full copy of the report with the appendices. 03:03PM	I
6	We're trying to work out of these Chapman exhibits.	
7	So actually I'm trying to facilitate this for you on	
8	your behalf.	
9	MR. DEIHL: I think the witness has the	
10	report in front of him. 03:03PM	[
11	A I'm looking for the section of the report that	
12	deals with compliance with the NOAA panel	
13	guidelines.	
14	Q Look at Section 3.8.	
15	A Section 3.8, okay. Okay. In order to reduce 03:04PM]
16	the size of Chapter 3, we did not report on our	
17	compliance we did not report on compliance with a	
18	complete set of NOAA panel guidelines, and what	
19	appears there is a condensation of what appears in	
20	Appendix H, which discusses all the NOAA panel 03:04PM	[
21	guidelines and where I'm quite sure there's a	
22	discussion or affirmation that we pretested the	
23	photos. Are we turning to Appendix H?	
24	Q No. That's all right. I take your testimony	
25	that you believe it's in Appendix H. Dr. Bishop, 03:05PM	[

			131
7	T.		
1		handed you what's been marked for purposes of	
2	ident	ification as Exhibit 14.	
3	A	Yes.	
4	Q	The top of this exhibit is an E-mail from	
5	David	Page to Kevin Boyle. Do you see that?	03:06PM
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	And then below that is an E-mail from Mr.	
8	Boyle	back to David Page and copying Mr. Chapman.	
9	До уо	u see that?	
10	A	Yes.	03:06PM
11	Q	E-mail was sent September 26th, 2007.	
12	A	That's correct.	
13	Q	Have you seen this E-mail before?	
14	A	I don't recall seeing this E-mail.	
15	Q	In the text of Kevin Boyle's E-mail he talks	03:06PM
16	about	a Boulder meeting. Do you see that?	
17	A	Let me read the full paragraph here.	
18	Q	Certainly.	
19	A	Okay. I've read the E-mail.	
20	Q	In the text of the E-mail Kevin Boyle refers	03:07PM
21	to a 1	Boulder meeting.	
22	A	Yes.	
23	Q	Do you know what meeting he's referring to?	
24	A	In general terms.	
25	Q	Were you at that meeting?	03:07PM

			152
1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	What was discussed at that meeting?	
3	A	We discussed, among other things, the	
4	possik	oility of doing a benefits transfer study to	
5	estima	ate past damages.	03:08PM
6	Q	In the text of his E-mail Kevin Boyle writes,	
7	at the	e Boulder meeting I supported hiring an	
8	additi	onal consultant because I felt that experts	
9	should	not be forced to testify to something they	
10	are un	ncomfortable with.	03:08PM
11	A	I see that.	
12	Q	What were the experts uncomfortable with	
13	testif	Tying about?	
14	A	In September of 2007 we were at the very early	
15	stages	s of considering how past damages might be	03:08PM
16	estima	ated, and some members of the team were	
17	concer	rned about drawing inferences from what we did	
18	in pas	st damages about the validity of the main	
19	study.		
20	Q	You said some members of the team were	03:09PM
21	concer	rned about drawing inferences from what you did	
22	in pas	st damages.	
23	A	Uh-huh.	
24	Q	I don't understand what you mean by that.	
25	A	Well, presumably there's a link between past	03:09PM

133

1	damages and future damages, and the process of
2	benefits transfer, which is explicitly mentioned
3	here, involves making necessary assumptions to carry
4	out the past damage analysis, and there was concern
5	at this point to there was concern at this point 03:10PM
6	that in some ways such assumptions might in theory
7	do something to discredit the future damages
8	estimates.
9	Q Who was concerned about that?
10	A I recall a part of the discussion focused on 03:10PM
11	the Montrose case where Michael Hanemann and Jon
12	Krosnick were part of the main research team there,
13	and it's my understanding that in the Montrose case,
14	there was some encouragement to try to do a past
15	damages estimate, and that the researchers in that 03:11PM
16	case flatly refused, and so no past damages were
17	done. I don't remember further than knowing their
18	connection with that study and calling the decision
19	there to our attention. I don't remember which of
20	them was particularly concerned about this. 03:11PM
21	Q And you're talking about which of them, you're
22	talking about Dr. Hanemann and the other team
23	members?
24	A I'm talking about Hanemann and Krosnick.
25	Q Okay, because they were the ones involved in 03:11PM

1	the Montrose study?
2	A Right.
3	Q Is it common to use the benefit transfer
4	methodology to transfer willingness to pay across
5	time? 03:12PM
6	A I think I answered this morning but I'll
7	repeat, that all benefits transfers involve
8	transferring values across time simply because
9	you're using past studies to inform potential
10	benefits of the action that you're doing the 03:12PM
11	transfer for.
12	Q In most benefits transfer models, aren't you
13	transferring a benefit from one geographic location
14	to another?
15	A Yes, but time is inevitably involved also 03:12PM
16	because the studies of the I guess it's called
17	the study site or sites were done in the past.
18	Q Were you aware of any other instances where a
19	benefits transfer methodology has been used at the
20	same site to determine past damages? 03:13PM
21	A I can't cite specific studies where that's
22	been done. I would add that it's in our case we
23	felt that it made it made the task a relatively
24	easy benefits transfer.
25	Q Other than this case, what's the maximum 03:13PM

1	hindca	ast in terms of time that you're aware of in a	
2	benefi	its transfer study?	
3	A	I'd have to go back to the literature. I	
4	wouldr	n't, off the top of my head sitting here, know	
5	the ar	nswer to that.	03:14PM
6	Q	Are you aware of any studies where someone has	
7	hindca	asted more than ten years?	
8	A	I would have to look at the literature.	
9	Q	Sitting here today, you can't testify to any?	
10	A	I can't point you to any, no.	03:14PM
11	Q	Is this sort of strike that. In your	
12	opinio	on is the accuracy of a benefits transfer	
13	affect	ted by the length of time?	
14	A	Not necessarily.	
15	Q	Could it be?	03:14PM
16	A	Anything is possible I suppose.	
17	Q	So you don't think the further back in time	
18	you go	o, the more inaccurate the benefits transfer is	
19	likely	y to be?	
20	A	I don't see any reason to assume that as a	03:14PM
21	genera	alization.	
22	Q	Wouldn't it be true that the injury is	
23	unlike	ely to be constant over time?	
24		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
25	A	Do you mean in this case or	03:15PM

136

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1	Q	Just theoretically.	
2	A	I don't think I could generalize like that.	
3	Q	How about in this case?	
4	A	In this case the statement that I read, based	
5	on dis	scussions with the natural scientists,	03:15PM
6	indica	ated that average past damages, over a period	
7	1980 t	to 2008 average past damages were approximately	
8	equal	to future damages over the period 2009 to	
9	2068.		
10	Q	Going back to the E-mail that's in front of	03:16PM
11	you, I	Exhibit 14, how did the Stratus team resolve	
12	their	discomfort with using the benefits transfer	
13	approa	ach in this case?	
14	A	It's hard to recall the full conversation that	
15	occuri	red in 2007 on this topic. I think, as the	03:16PM
16	E-mail	l indicates, the discussion was whether if a	
17	past o	damage estimate was to be made, we should hire	
18	a difi	ferent consultant, and I think we resolved that	
19	to say	y that no one knew this study and this site as	
20	well a	as we did, and that if past damages were going	03:17PM
21	to be	estimated, we could do it.	
22	Q	And who was the we?	
23	A	I think David Chapman and I took the lead in	
24	that.		
25	Q	Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	03:17PM

			137
1	as Dep	osition Exhibit No. 15	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	which is a series of E-mails, and I'd like	
4	to dir	ect your attention to the bottom E-mail on	
5	Page 1	. That's an E-mail from David Page to you,	03:18PM
6	among	others; correct?	
7	A	Correct.	
8	Q	Now, who is David Page?	
9	A	As I've testified previously, he's one of the	
10	attorn	eys in this case.	03:18PM
11	Q	Okay. In this E-mail Mr. Page writes, Bernie	
12	Engel	and Scott Wells are prepared to run their	
13	respec	tive models on the effects of a moratorium on	
14	land a	pplication. Do you see that?	
15	A	Yes.	03:18PM
16	Q	What respective models were they running?	
17	A	Bernie Engel modeled the watershed and the	
18	Illino	is River and Scott Wells modeled Lake	
19	Tenkil	ler.	
20	Q	Were these fate and transport models?	03:19PM
21	A	I am not familiar with I don't recall,	
22	having	read their reports, what form the models	
23	took.		
24	Q	When he writes the effects of a moratorium on	
25	land a	pplication, he's talking about a ban on	03:19PM

			150
1	poult:	ry litter; right?	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	Prior to including a ban in their models, what	
4	did tl	he model show; do you know?	
5	A	I don't know.	03:19PM
6	Q	Do you know how the modeling changed when a	
7	litte	r ban was included?	
8	A	My recollection is that this E-mail was done	
9	as the	ey were approaching the final stages, and I	
10	have 1	not seen any of the model runs.	03:20PM
11	Q	Did you ever see model runs without a litter	
12	ban i	n place?	
13	A	No. Well, let me back up. I think both	
14	Engel	s and Wells include several scenarios, at least	
15	a few	scenarios, other than a complete moratorium in	03:20PM
16	their	models.	
17	Q	And did you review those other scenarios?	
18	A	I read the reports of Engel and Wells, et al.	
19	Q	Did the modeling show that the litter ban	
20	faile	d to improve water clarity?	03:21PM
21	A	Can you read the question again, please?	
22		(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
23	back	the previous question.)	
24	A	I don't think that's a correct	
25	chara	cterization of the model results.	03:21PM

1	Q	Do you know if the models accounted for the	
2	alum p	program?	
3	A	To the best of my recollection to the best	
4	of my	recollection, there was no mention of alum in	
5	their	analysis.	03:21PM
6	Q	Now, we've talked about how you were	
7	respor	sible for helping prepare the survey document	
8	and as	ssuring that the survey document was accurate.	
9	Did yo	ou peer review the survey document?	
10	A	I believe the survey document was peer	03:22PM
11	review	ved.	
12	Q	Who were the peer reviewers?	
13	A	We had at this point the only peer reviewer	
14	that I	I know of would be Kerry Smith.	
15	Q	Do you know Mr. Smith?	03:22PM
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	He's well respected in the field?	
18	A	Yes.	
19	Q	What's the purpose of peer reviewing?	
20	A	To obtain an outside opinion at arm's length	03:22PM
21	about	the in this case about the survey	
22	instru	ment and whether the reviewer has any	
23	questi	ons or concerns about it that can be corrected	
24	before	e the survey is administered.	
25	Q	Who picked the peer reviewers in this case?	03:23PM

			140
1	A	I don't know.	
2	Q	Were you involved in that decision?	
3	A	I don't know. No, we wouldn't have picked the	
4	peer :	reviewers.	
5	Q	Okay. Why do you say we wouldn't have?	03:23PM
6	A	Well, you're trying to get an arm's length	
7	peer :	review. You might ask the researchers for a	
8	set o	f potential names of peer reviewers, but you	
9	would	n't choose the peer reviewer.	
10	Q	Okay. So you don't know who chose Mr. Smith	03:23PM
11	as a]	peer reviewer?	
12	A	No.	
13	Q	Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked	
14	as De	position Exhibit No. 16, which came out of your	
15	consid	dered by materials.	03:24PM
16	A	Uh-huh.	
17	Q	Do you know whose handwriting appears on this	
18	docum	ent?	
19	A	I believe this is my handwriting.	
20	Q	Can you identify what this document is?	03:24PM
21	A	This document is a written peer review of the	
22	Pilot	1 Survey.	
23	Q	In addition to peer reviewing the Pilot 1	
24	Surve	y, you also peer reviewed the final survey	
25	docum	ents or no?	03:25PM

1	A	I didn't peer review	
2	Q	Not you, but was a peer review done of the	
3	surve	y documents?	
4	A	Which one?	
5	Q	The final base survey.	03:25PM
6	A	The final base survey, I don't recall whether	
7	one wa	as done at that point or not.	
8	Q	Okay. Other than this peer review, are you	
9	aware	of any other peer reviews that were done	
10	sitti	ng here today?	03:25PM
11	A	There was a second peer reviewer, but I had no	
12	conta	ct with that individual, a specialist in survey	
13	metho	dology, and I had no contact with him or any	
14	writt	en peer review from him.	
15	Q	There's a phone number at the top of the page,	03:25PM
16	Vic.	Do you know who that is?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	Who?	
19	A	I would say that refers to Vic Adamovich, a	
20	profe	ssor at University of Alberta.	03:26PM
21	Q	And this document, this Exhibit 16, is the	
22	is Dr	. Kerry's peer-review comments on the Pilot 1	
23	chick	en scenario; is that correct?	
24	A	Dr. Smith.	
25	Q	I'm sorry, Dr. Smith. Thank you.	03:26PM

142

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1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	If you take a look at the first section, Key	
3	and Pr	roblematic Themes; do you see that?	
4	A	Uh-huh.	
5	Q	Dr. Kerry believed a key and problematic theme	03:26PM
6	was ir	nconsistency between very specific and very	
7	vague	statements of information for elements of the	
8	scenar	rio that are equally important.	
9	A	Dr. Smith.	
10	Q	I'm sorry. I keep misspeaking. Thank you.	03:26PM
11	Is tha	at what Dr. Smith said?	
12	A	Well, let me explain the peer review process a	
13	little	e more.	
14	Q	Okay.	
15	A	He certainly said these things, and I recall	03:27PM
16	at lea	ast one telephone call where we discussed them.	
17	In doi	ing such peer reviews, and I've done many	
18	myself	f, one brings a fresh look at materials that	
19	one pe	erhaps hasn't been a party to producing. In	
20	fact,	that's what makes it a fresh review, and one	03:27PM
21	also p	probes for weaknesses or ways that the survey	
22	could	be improved, and it's in that spirit that	
23	these	initial comments were made, and this is, you	
24	know,	a normal process in an important survey like	
25	this t	to enhance the reliability of the final survey.	03:28PM
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1	Q How did you take Dr. Smith's comments into
2	account in designing the final survey?
3	A We did several things to well, let me back
4	up. In the process of this telephone call, we were
5	able to have further discussion with Dr. Smith about 03:28PM
6	the points he made in this peer review, and in some
7	cases we afterwards decided to modify the survey.
8	In other cases we were able to explain the
9	situation, the development of the survey, and our
10	thinking behind what we had done and, as I said, he 03:29PM
11	was probing for potential weaknesses, and I think he
12	was satisfied that there was not a weakness where he
13	thought there might be one. So we can go through
14	the memo and I can talk about things we did to the
15	survey if you'd like. 03:29PM
16	Q So you had a phone conversation with Dr.
17	Smith?
18	A We had yes. Members of the team I'm not
19	sure that all members were present for this
20	conversation but several of us were. 03:29PM
21	Q Was there just a single phone conversation?
22	A I only remember I only remember one for
23	sure. There may have been a later one that I wasn't
24	a part of or other interaction with Dr. Smith. I
25	just don't know. It may be that I forgot a second 03:30PM

144

1	conversation.	
2	Q One of the items that Dr. Smith was concerned	
3	about under Key and Problematic Themes was is	
4	everything factually correct and supportable from	
5	historical conditions to the injury to the	03:30PM
6	restoration plan to the recovery time. Do you see	
7	that?	
8	A Uh-huh.	
9	Q And it was your job, was it not, to make sure	
10	that everything was factually correct and	03:30PM
11	supportable from historical conditions?	
12	A That's correct.	
13	Q You'd agree with Dr. Smith that everything	
14	should be factually correct and supportable from	
15	historical conditions to the injury to the	03:30PM
16	restoration plan and to the recovery time; right?	
17	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
18	A Well, there's a bit of an issue here with his	
19	term everything. I think he's referring to at	
20	least I took it as his referring to the description	03:31PM
21	of the problem and, you know, to the extent it was	
22	possible to make things factually correct, we did	
23	so.	
24	Q At the bottom of this first page, numbered	
25	Comment 6	03:31PM

145

1	A	Uh-huh.
2	Q	he writes, there are no data collected on
3	recre	ation use specifically. Do you see that?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	Did you evaluate recreational use data? 03:31PM
б	A	No.
7	Q	Why not?
8	A	As I said, my task was to help decide and
9	then	help to decide what we recommended to the
10	State	as the appropriate way of conducting a damage 03:32PM
11	asses	sment. As I testified this morning, we
12	recom	mended to the State that the appropriate way to
13	addre	ss damages in this case from our point of view
14	as sc	ientists was to do the contingent valuation
15	study	. So that was the part I played a role in. I 03:32PM
16	did n	ot play a role in recreation.
17	Q	Did anyone evaluate recreational use data on
18	the S	tratus team?
19	A	Well, I think you've seen our intercept survey
20	that	we discussed this morning, and so there were 03:33PM
21	team	members using looking at recreational use.
22	Q	Did you look at information, for example, from
23	the A	rmy Corps of Engineers on recreation use at
24	Tenki	ller Lake?
25	A	I think some of those overheads or PowerPoint 03:33PM

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1	presentations that you showed me this morning from
2	2004 included such data.
3	Q How did you take that data into account in
4	your valuation study?
5	A They turned out to not be relevant to our 03:33PM
6	valuation study.
7	Q Why would Dr. Smith think that this was
8	something to investigate if it wasn't relevant to a
9	reliable contingent valuation study?
10	A In some cases, the Green Bay damage assessment 03:33PM
11	being one, the Clark Fork River case being another,
12	both total value and recreational value studies are
13	done, and so he may be thinking of those cases where
14	both types of studies were done. In this and you
15	need to understand that recreation demand modeling 03:34PM
16	is one of Dr. Smith's favorite topics.
17	Q Dr. Smith writes, what if poultry industry
18	brings forward an argument that use has not changed
19	or increased. Do you see that?
20	A I see that. 03:34PM
21	Q That's, in fact, true, isn't it, that use has
22	in fact increased at Lake Tenkiller?
23	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
24	A I believe that over recent years use of
25	Tenkiller Lake has increased. 03:35PM

1	Q And how come you didn't take that into account	
2	in your contingent valuation survey?	
3	A Well, I think we specifically told our	
4	respondents that Tenkiller Lake and the Illinois	
5	River are popular recreation sites. We thought that)3:35PM
6	was enough information. The fact that recreation	
7	has gone up or down recently was not information	
8	that they needed.	
9	Q You mentioned that in the Fox River site, for	
10	example, both types of damage assessments were done, 0)3:35PM
11	recreation studies as well as CV studies.	
12	A Uh-huh.	
13	Q Why were both types of damage assessments done	
14	in those cases but not here?	
15	A I don't know. I was not party to those 0)3:36PM
16	decisions.	
17	Q That was the decision that was made by the	
18	lawyers?	
19	A The decisions in the Green Bay case and the	
20	Clark Fork River case I was not party to the)3:36PM
21	decisions to do both recreation and total value.	
22	Q Why did you make the decision here not to do	
23	recreation?	
24	A To some extent recreation and recreational	
25	values and non-use values I'm getting ahead of 0)3:37PM

148

1	myself. To some extent, the results of recreation	
2	demand studies or continued valuation studies	
3	focusing on recreational impacts and studies of	
4	total valuation overlap, and so there's an argument	
5	to be made that it's redundant to do an extra	03:37PM
6	recreation study and expensive.	
7	Q Aren't recreation studies used to confirm	
8	contingent valuation studies' estimates or are they	
9	done in addition to contingent valuation damage	
10	estimates?	03:37PM
11	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
12	A Confirm? I don't understand confirm.	
13	Q Do recreation studies corroborate CV studies'	
14	estimates or are they done in addition to CV damage	
15	estimates?	03:38PM
16	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
17	A Would you read the question again for me?	
18	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
19	back the previous question.)	
20	A Since total value includes both use and	03:38PM
21	non-use values, doing both well, since use values	
22	are included in total value studies, the hypothesis	
23	would be that the recreation values ought not to be	
24	larger than the total values, and in that sense, you	
25	could use a valuation, a recreation valuation study	03:39PM

1	as a rough validity test. You would feel that your	
2	contingent valuation study is underestimating the	
3	value if you get a larger recreational value or your	
4	recreational study value is wrong.	
5	Q Conversely, your contingent valuation study	03:39PM
6	could be wrong if the recreation study shows a	
7	significantly different result for use values;	
8	right?	
9	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
10	A Can you repeat the question?	03:40PM
11	(Whereupon, the court reporter read	
12	back the previous question.)	
13	A In doing total value studies, we don't attempt	
14	to separate out recreation values.	
15	Q I think we need a tape change.	03:40PM
16	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now off the Record.	
17	The time is 3:39 p.m.	
18	(Following a short recess at 3:39 p.m.,	
19	proceedings continued on the Record at 3:49 p.m.)	
20	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record.	03:50PM
21	The time is 3:49 p.m.	
22	Q Dr. Morey or Dr. Morey, I'm sorry. Dr.	
23	Bishop. I spent a day with Dr. Morey.	
24	A I understand.	
25	Q I apologize for mixing your name up.	03:51PM

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1	A	No.	
2	Q	Dr. Bishop, in your experience what are the	
3	differ	rences in magnitude of damages estimated by	
4	contir	ngent valuation studies versus recreation	
5	studie	es for the same site?	03:51PM
6		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
7	A	Contingent valuation study as designed to	
8	measuı	re recreational values or total values?	
9	Q	Designed to measure recreational values.	
10	A	I haven't seen a recent comparison. The older	03:51PM
11	ones v	would indicate that they get values at roughly	
12	the sa	ame magnitude with some variation. Some are	
13	some o	contingent valuation studies are higher, some	
14	are lo	ower than recreation demand studies using the	
15	travel	l cost method.	03:52PM
16	Q	But the magnitude is typically the same?	
17	A	On average.	
18	Q	Going back to Deposition Exhibit No. 16, under	
19	the ge	eneral comments on the first page	
20	A	Uh-huh.	03:52PM
21	Q	one of Dr. Smith's comments, Comment No. 1	
22	was, h	nave you considered oversampling in rural areas	
23	or the	e study area; do you see that?	
24	A	Yes.	
25	Q	Do you know why Dr. Smith suggested that you	03:53PM

1	consider oversampling in rural areas?
2	A I think you can see in the margin my note why
3	with a question mark, and I don't recall, you know,
4	this being discussed during the phone call, but we
5	must have discussed all the points in this memo, and 03:53PM
6	I don't think he made a convincing argument for
7	doing that.
8	Q Take a look at Page 3 of this exhibit, please.
9	Dr. Kerry's Comment No. 19, do you see that?
10	A Dr. Smith. 03:53PM
11	Q Dr. Smith's Comment No. 19, do you see that?
12	A Yes.
13	Q He states, is the resolution of photographs
14	portraying algae how it really looks in the water on
15	a typical day; how are you adjusting for sunlight? 03:54PM
16	How did you take that comment into account?
17	A I think we assured him that we thought the
18	photographs we were using conveyed what we were
19	trying to convey, which was simply a rough idea to
20	support the verbal the written or spoken in the 03:54PM
21	case of their use, the spoken descriptions.
22	Q Further on down this same page, Comment No.
23	27, Dr. Smith states, need a graphic showing how
24	chicken numbers have changed over time. What does
25	increasing numbers of chickens and turkeys mean 03:54PM

1	relative to the 150 million dellar number? How did
1	relative to the 150 million dollar number? How did
2	you take that comment into account?
3	A Again, I see my handwritten note in the
4	margin. It may be difficult to read, but it says
5	worth the space, why, question mark, and I think we 03:55PM
6	did not add such a graphic. We did not think it was
7	necessary.
8	\mathbf{Q} At the bottom of that page, Comment No. 29,
9	Dr. Smith writes, how confident are you in factual
10	information? A real problem if not all information 03:55PM
11	can be provided at the same level of precision. Do
12	you see that?
13	A Uh-huh.
14	Q And you wrote yes next to that; do you see
15	that? 03:55PM
16	A Uh-huh.
17	Q You'd agree with Dr. Smith that it can be a
18	real problem if not all the information can be
19	provided with the same level of precision?
20	A I think I was agreeing that I think my yes 03:56PM
21	is an answer to his question, how confident are you
22	in the factual information. I don't know what he
23	means by this.
24	Q Okay. Well, he says on the following
25	sentence, for example, you know the chicken numbers 03:56PM

1	but do not know the number of fish kills. Is there
2	evidence to back up your fish kill statement?
3	A Yeah. At that point the survey included a
4	note that there were fish kills on the Illinois
5	River, and it was subsequently decided that, again 03:56PM
6	through my corroboration with the scientists on the
7	project, that fish kills are very difficult to
8	document, count, and that we didn't and that we
9	shouldn't mention fish kills because of lack of
10	scientific information. 03:57PM
11	Q In Comment 33 you wrote or Dr. Smith wrote,
12	what happens if the injunction fails?
13	A Uh-huh.
14	Q And your handwriting, can you read your
15	handwriting next to that, please? 03:57PM
16	A My handwriting says do they understand the
17	underlying strategy, that is to say, a moratorium
18	let me back up and be a little more and give a
19	little more explanation about the strategy here.
20	All valuation exercises, regardless of whether they 03:57PM
21	involve contingent valuation, other stated
22	preference methods or revealed preference methods,
23	involve valuation compared to a baseline, and the
24	baseline for our evaluation of future damages was
25	conditions in the river and lake after a moratorium 03:58PM

1	was in place, and so our scenario, as it was put
2	together, was not dependent on an injunction, and
3	I'm quite sure I explained the rationale for the
4	injunction in the phone call with Kerry Smith.
5	They, in fact, didn't understand the underlying 03:58PM
6	strategy.
7	Q Your scenario assumed that a moratorium had
8	been put in place; correct?
9	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
10	A Our scenario stated that the State was let 03:58PM
11	me read the exact wording. I'll tell you I'm in
12	Appendix A and I'll tell you where I'm looking in a
13	moment. I'm on Page A-14 in the middle of the page,
14	a paragraph starting with the State has asked. The
15	State has asked a federal court to stop all future 04:00PM
16	spreading of poultry litter on land around the river
17	and lake. The court is expected to make a decision
18	about the ban by the end of the year. The ban would
19	immediately stop spreading in both Oklahoma and
20	Arkansas. So that's what we said to introduce the 04:00PM
21	idea of a ban on spreading of poultry litter.
22	Q Why did you choose to mention the injunction
23	in the injury description?
24	A We're making the transition here from the
25	description of the injury to the description of the 04:00PM

1	solution.	
2	Q This isn't a description of a solution; this	
3	is a description of the injury; right?	
4	A Before we can describe the solution, we have	
5	to lay out the baseline for valuation, which, as I	04:01PM
6	explained, is recovery of the river and lake under a	
7	ban.	
8	Q And if the court did not issue an injunction,	
9	what impact would that have on the willingness to	
10	pay number?)4:01PM
11	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
12	A I don't know. We didn't do a survey to find	
13	that out.	
14	Q Okay. So this survey assumes that the court	
15	is going to issue an injunction?)4:01PM
16	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
17	A In order to establish the baseline for	
18	valuation, we told respondents that the State was	
19	asking for a ban as I just read and that if that ban	
20	was not in place, then alum treatments would not be	04:02PM
21	done and they would not be charged.	
22	Q Take a look a little further down the page	
23	on I'm sorry, on the previous page, Comment No.	
24	26, do you see that?	
25	A Yes, I see it.	04:02PM

Dr. Smith wrote some respondents may be 1 2 currently given the impression that the waters have 3 been destroyed and this is causing the higher than 4 expected proportions of yes responses to the valuation question; do you see that? 04:02PM 5 6 Yes. 7 Would a higher than expected proportion of yes responses increase the willingness to pay number? 8 MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 9 Other things being equal, yes. 04:03PM 10 What did you change in the survey in response 11 to this comment by Dr. Smith? 12 13 I think in this case we assured Dr. Smith that 14 this was not a problem. How did you assure Dr. Smith this was not a 04:03PM 15 problem? 16 By calling attention to what we had learned in 17 18 the focus groups about people's understanding of the 19 problem. So you assumed that Dr. Smith was incorrect in 04:03PM 20 this statement that he made? 21 2.2 I didn't assume. MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 23 24 I concluded. Okay. You concluded that Dr. Smith's opinion 04:03PM 25

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1	was incorrect?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q If Dr. Smith had the impression that some	
4	respondents may think that the waters have been	
5	destroyed, how can you distinguish that impression	04:05PM
6	that Dr. Smith had from the respondents' impression?	
7	MS. XIDIS: Object to form.	
8	Q Isn't it possible that the respondents would	
9	have had the same impression as Dr. Smith?	
10	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	04:05PM
11	A As I explained when we started the discussion	
12	of this peer review, peer reviews often involve	
13	probing, asking and then being satisfied that your	
14	concern or point has already been covered, and in	
15	this case, as I said, we concluded that this point	04:05PM
16	was not valid.	
17	Q How did you conclude that?	
18	A Based on focus groups and one-on-one	
19	interviews that had been conducted as part of the	
20	long and rigorous process of developing the survey.	04:06PM
21	Q Do you think that the respondents' willingness	
22	to pay might have been different if no mention had	
23	been made of a possible injunction in the survey	
24	documents?	
25	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	04:06PM

1	A Let's have the question again, please.
2	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
3	back the previous question.)
4	A In order to do a valuation study, any
5	valuation study, one needs to establish this 04:07PM
6	baseline that I mentioned in my earlier testimony,
7	and this is the baseline on which the respondents to
8	our survey made the decision. I can't imagine
9	you know, to say, well, it's not mentioned, well,
10	something needs to be established as a baseline. So 04:07PM
11	I can't answer your question in general.
12	Q The purpose of the contingent valuation survey
13	was to present an injury and then present a solution
14	to that injury; correct?
15	A That's correct. 04:07PM
16	Q And the injury here was the increased level of
17	phosphorus in the Illinois River watershed; correct?
18	A The well, that's at a minimum a
19	simplification. The injury involved effects on
20	aesthetics and effects on the ecosystem as we point 04:08PM
21	out.
22	Q Well, in your report you define injuries as
23	the deleterious chemical, physical and biological
24	effects of excess phosphorus on water quality in the
25	Illinois River system, including Tenkiller Lake; 04:08PM

-			133
1	right	?	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	The injunction was not part of the solution in	
4	this	case; correct?	
5		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	04:08PM
6	A	I think I've answered that question already.	
7	The in	njunction was necessary to set up the baseline	
8	of in	juries so that the valuation exercise could be	
9	condu	cted.	
10	Q	When you say the baseline of injuries, what do	04:08PM
11	you me	ean?	
12	A	Baseline of injuries means the injuries to	
13	aesth	etics and ecosystems that we discussed in the	
14	surve	Y •	
15	Q	And so the baseline of injuries in this case	04:09PM
16	was tl	ne injuries that occurred after the court had	
17	enter	ed an injunction?	
18	A	That's right. These are future damages.	
19	Q	If the court did not enter an injunction, you	
20	are me	easuring a baseline of injuries that would	04:09PM
21	never	occur; correct?	
22		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
23	A	If you if the court did not does not	
24	issue	an injunction to stop the spreading of poultry	
25	litte	r, then our estimate of damages would likely be	04:10PM

i			
1	a gros	ss underestimate.	
2	Q	But you haven't measured what it would be?	
3	A	We haven't measured what it would be.	
4	Q	Doesn't referring to the injunction in the	
5	survey	documents suggest that the court thought the	04:10PM
6	poultr	ry industry had done something wrong?	
7		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
8	A	All we said was that the State had asked for	
9	an inj	junction.	
10	Q	How in your opinion did the respondents weigh	04:10PM
11	the in	aformation that it was the State of Oklahoma	
12	that w	was doing the study?	
13	A	I don't know what you mean by the term weigh.	
14	Q	Do you think it was important to the	
15	respon	ndents that it was the State of Oklahoma that	04:11PM
16	was sp	ponsoring your survey?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	How do you think that impacted their	
19	willin	ngness to pay number?	
20		MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	04:11PM
21	A	I don't know.	
22	Q	You've said that you thought it was important	
23	to the	e respondents. What do you base that opinion	
24	on?		
25	A	A frequently asked question when you	04:11PM

161

1	administer surveys to people is who is sponsoring	
2	the study, and it's a very legitimate question on	
3	their part, and this mention was simply a truthful	
4	statement that the State was sponsoring the study.	
5	How it affected willingness to pay, as I say, I	04:12PM
6	don't know. How it affected the response rate, it's	
7	generally thought that it increases it improves	
8	the overall response rate.	
9	Q Did you talk to Vic about the peer-review	
10	comments?	04:12PM
11	A I have no idea what that note at the top	
12	means.	
13	Q Okay. Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been	
14	marked as Deposition Exhibit No. 17. Do you have	
15	that in front of you?	04:13PM
16	A Yes.	
17	Q This is a memo from you to David Page; is that	
18	right?	
19	A That's correct.	
20	Q Why did you send this to David Page?	04:13PM
21	A As I testified this morning, David Page was	
22	involved from the beginning in terms from the	
23	beginning of my participation as one of the	
24	attorneys that I worked most closely with, and I	
25	also knew that David Page worked closely with the	04:14PM

1	natural scientists, and so he was serving as a	
2	liaison for that purpose.	
3	Q He was serving as a liaison for what purpose?	
4	A Liaison between the scientists and us, to try	
5	to help us answer the questions we raise in this	04:14PM
6	memo.	
7	Q Okay. Now, earlier we looked at some memos	
8	that you had written directly to the natural	
9	scientists and we talked about conversations you had	
10	had with the natural scientists.	04:14PM
11	A Yes.	
12	Q Why was Mr. Page serving as a liaison between	
13	the economics team and the natural scientists at	
14	this point in time?	
15	A I continued to interact through the process	04:14PM
16	right up until January 2009 with the scientists. I	
17	had full access to them to gain their help in	
18	carrying out the activities that I've already	
19	described that were necessary, as I've said, to	
20	establishing a reliable survey.	04:15PM
21	In this case I was simply calling on	
22	David's David Page's knowledge of what was going	
23	on in the natural sciences to help us review this	
24	material and be sure that it was a correct	
25	interpretation of what was happening what was	04:15PM

163

1	being learned.	
2	Q Take a look at Page 3 of this May 3rd, 2008	
3	memo. You state or you state in the middle of	
4	the page, this raises a number of questions; do you	
5	see that?	04:16PM
6	A Uh-huh.	
7	Q And Question No. 1, is 1960 a good base year	
8	for us to use?	
9	A Uh-huh.	
10	Q How did you answer this question that you	04:16PM
11	raised?	
12	A We settled on 1960 as a base year based on the	
13	advice of the natural scientists. As you may have	
14	noted, in some earlier drafts of the survey we used	
15	the year 1970, and the natural scientists indicated	04:17PM
16	to me and to us that they suspected that there was	
17	substantial injuries in 1970 by 1970, and then I	
18	think, you know, I reviewed with them, well, if we	
19	go to 1960, would that be a better year to use for	
20	baseline purposes, and the conclusion was that based	04:17PM
21	on what they knew about the watershed and the number	
22	of chickens and turkeys and the number of human	
23	inhabitants, et cetera, that 1960 was going back far	
24	enough to have excellent water conditions in terms	
25	of aesthetics and ecoregions.	04:18PM

164

Q What did they base that the water in 1960 had
excellent water conditions in terms of aesthetics
and ecosystems?
A I think, as I said, they judged that based on
the estimated number of chickens and turkeys and 04:18PM
other sources of phosphorus, that those sources were
small enough that the aesthetic and ecosystem
impacts that they identified in their work would
have been substantially less.
Q Now, this document that we're reading is a 04:19PM
document that you wrote to David Page. Did the
attorneys have input into the decision that 1960 was
a good base year to use?
A I recall no discussions of that issue.
Q Okay. You wrote this memo to David Page and 04:19PM
you didn't have any follow-up discussions with him
about that issue?
A Usually when I ask these kind of questions to
David Page, he says ask the scientists.
Q Okay. Well, you indicated earlier that the 04:19PM
lawyers decided that a contingent valuation study
was chosen in this case over other methods. Was it
Mr. Page who made that decision?
MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
A I think what I testified was that the team 04:19PM

165

1	considered the evidence that I've talked about in	
2	developing its recommendation, that based on our	
3	judgment as researchers in the field, that the	
4	appropriate approach to take for damage assessment	
5	in this case would involve a total valuation study	04:20PM
6	done by the contingent valuation method. The	
7	attorneys, being the clients, the State of Oklahoma	
8	in particular being the clients, clients always	
9	either authorize or don't authorize what we	
10	recommend, but that's what we recommended.	04:20PM
11	Q I don't think that's what you said earlier,	
12	but we'll let the Record stand as it is.	
13	In terms of picking 1960 as the year, why	
14	didn't you pick 1955?	
15	A As I say in the third sentence of that	04:21PM
16	paragraph and, again, I was going over this memo	
17	let me back up. This memo is dated May 3rd, 2008,	
18	so we were fairly along in the process, and I wanted	
19	to check out one more time several of these issues,	
20	and I raised the 1960 date. Now, the 1960 went	04:21PM
21	back far enough that we had no trouble with	
22	potential survey respondents wondering whether it	
23	was really that good back then, and so 1960 was as	
24	far as we needed to go back to do that. As I said,	
25	we decided that 1970 was less appropriate because	04:22PM

166

1	of because of the injuries that the scientists
2	suspected were there in 1970.
3	Q When you say you picked 1960 because you had
4	no trouble with potential survey respondents
5	wondering whether it was really that good back then, 04:22PM
6	what did you mean?
7	A That was a bit colloquial, wasn't it? Let me
8	try to rephrase that in more scientific terms. 1960
9	is part of the discussion in the survey about the
10	evolution of the problem, and we wanted respondents 04:22PM
11	to understand that since the 1950s, the poultry
12	industry had grown and, in fact, we say that in the
13	survey. It had grown a lot, but that, you know, by
14	1960 there were minimal impacts, and so it gave us
15	it served as an easy reference point for us for 04:23PM
16	when the problems of excess algae on aesthetics and
17	the ecosystem were minimal.
18	Q You didn't really want people remembering what
19	the water quality was back in 1960, did you?
20	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 04:23PM
21	A I don't understand what you're getting at.
22	Q You didn't want the problem of survey
23	respondents saying to you, oh, I remember Lake
24	Tenkiller in 1960 and the water was really lovely
25	back then or the water was really polluted back 04:24PM

1	then; you wanted a date in time when the respondents
2	couldn't really remember what the water quality was
3	like; isn't that right?
4	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
5	A I don't think that's a very good way to 04:24PM
6	portray it. They needed we were telling them
7	about the evolution of the problem, and we needed a
8	point in time which where they would believe that
9	the water quality was pristine. It allowed us then
10	later in the survey to talk about returning to 1960 04:24PM
11	conditions, and it was introduced there as part of
12	the scenario about how the problem developed and as
13	part of the baseline for evaluation.
14	Q Why didn't you pick 1750? You knew that the
15	water quality was pristine in 1750. 04:25PM
16	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
17	A Why would I do that?
18	Q Why wouldn't you do that?
19	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
20	Q Did you have any data to support the quality 04:25PM
21	of the water in 1960?
22	A As I said, this 1960 is based on the advice of
23	the injury scientists and the data and other
24	analyses that they had before them.
25	Q Do you know when The Clean Water Act was 04:25PM

168

1	enacted in the United States?
2	A I don't remember.
3	Q Do you know if it was before or after 1960?
4	A I don't remember.
5	Q A little further down on the same page we've 04:25PM
6	been looking at, again, these are questions you were
7	raising with Mr. Page. No. 3 you write, are our
8	pictures consistent with how the scientists would
9	describe the injuries. Do you see that?
10	A Yes. 04:26PM
11	Q What results would there be if the pictures
12	were inconsistent with how the scientists would
13	describe the injuries?
14	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.
15	A As I've explained, the pictures are an 04:26PM
16	integral part of explaining the problem to survey
17	respondents, and as I've also testified, the
18	statements that we make in the survey about the
19	problem need to be consistent with the science.
20	Q Your Question No. 6 refers to a 10 at least 04:27PM
21	10-feet level as baseline level of water clarity for
22	the lake. How did you select the 12-feet level?
23	A Question 6 says is at least 12 feet, not 10
24	feet
25	Q I agree. 04:27PM

-- as baseline level, and that question I 1 2 remember reviewing carefully with Welch, and Cooke 3 may have been in on the conversation. I think they 4 were both present, yes, they were both present, and subsequently it was changed to 10 feet based on 04:28PM 5 6 their judgment that 12 feet might not be 7 conservative. When did you have that conversation with them? 8 9 I don't remember the exact date. Subsequent to this memo I think, and I also verified it once 04:28PM 10 their expert reports were in. This was prior to 11 12 their expert reports being filed. 13 Do you know what the basis was for selecting 14 10 feet? Well, we can look in the version of the survey 04:28PM 15 that appears in Volume I of Chapman, et al. 16 If that's helpful to you, go ahead. 17 18 I'm on Page 4-10 where I mention conditions in 19 around 1960 where people could see down 10 feet in the lake. I also mention, and I say I. I wrote 04:30PM 20 this section of the report, and so as I pointed out 21 22 before, the survey itself was vetted many times by 23 the team as a whole. So we -- I should say we 24 stated that in some places, it's three feet now; 04:30PM 25 other places it's six feet as you move from where

1	the river comes in down to the dam, and that in the	
2	winter clearer water is restored throughout the	
3	lake. I footnote Page 17 I'm sorry, Footnote 17	
4	on this page is to the Cooke and Welch report, where	
5	I cite Figure 9, which is a table reporting data on	04:31PM
6	Secchi disk readings available and page and	
7	elsewhere in 2008, Cooke and Welch 2008A they	
8	discuss their interpretation of historic conditions.	
9	So that's the basis for 10 feet.	
10	Q Do you know if in 1960 people could see down	04:31PM
11	10 feet everywhere in the lake?	
12	A I didn't say everywhere. The survey doesn't	
13	say everywhere. It says people could usually see	
14	down about 10 feet and that in the judgment of Cooke	
15	and Welch is the is true.	04:32PM
16	Q So you were relying on Cooke and Welch for	
17	that statement?	
18	A That's right.	
19	Q Take a look at the following page of this memo	
20	that you wrote to David Page on May 3rd, 2008. At	04:32PM
21	the top of the page the question you raise is, is 70	
22	percent from poultry the right number to use. Now	
23	the survey used 60 percent; is that correct?	
24	A That's correct.	
25	Q How did you arrive at that number?	04:33PM

The 60 percent number was verified with Dr. 1 2 Engel in telephone conversations, and then was 3 checked against his expert report when it was 4 available. So you relied upon Dr. Engel for the 60 04:33PM 5 6 percent number? 7 Right. At the bottom of this same page, your Question 8 9 No. 2, you state right now we say that the river and lake would gradually return to what they were like 04:33PM 10 in 1960. Can we be more specific about the path of 11 12 recovery? Do you see that? 13 Yes. 14 Did you ever receive an answer to that question? 04:34PM 15 When the expert reports from Engel and from 16 Wells, et al, became available, they assumed 17 18 linear -- well, assumed is not the right word. They 19 concluded that linear time paths adequately fit their data. 04:34PM 20 And you based the report on that assumption or 21 22 that conclusion? 23 That conclusion, yes. 24 Dr. Bishop, I handed you what was marked yesterday as Morey Exhibit No. 8, which I'll 04:36PM 25

		
1	represent to you Professor Morey indicated you	
2	drafted.	
3	MS. XIDIS: Do you have another copy of	
4	that?	
5	MR. DEIHL: You know, I don't have other 04:3	6PM
6	copies. It was marked yesterday.	
7	MS. XIDIS: I wasn't here yesterday.	
8	A I'm familiar with both documents	
9	MS. XIDIS: I'll look over his shoulder.	
10	A and did in fact author both documents. 04:3	6PM
11	MR. DEIHL: If we need to have copies made,	
12	go ahead.	
13	MS. XIDIS: No. Go ahead.	
14	Q Directing your attention to what is marked as	
15	Morey Exhibit 8 first, do you have that in front of 04:3	6PM
16	you?	
17	A Uh-huh.	
18	Q What is this document?	
19	A This document was produced because of a	
20	discussion in the group about the theory underlying 04:3	6PM
21	the scope test.	
22	Q What was the discussion about the theory	
23	underlying the scope test?	
24	A There was some discussion in the group about	
25	whether the scope test, as it was finally portrayed 04:3	7PM

1	in the scope instrument, was theoretically valid as		
2	a scope test, and in these two documents I'm arguing		
3	that it is, and these documents, particularly the		
4	second one, was developed consensus developed in		
5	the group that in fact it was theoretically 04:37PM		
6	justified.		
7	Q Okay. Take a look at the second page of Morey		
8	Exhibit No. 8. Do you have that in front of you?		
9	A Yes.		
10	Q Can you describe for me what Figure 1 depicts? 04:38PM		
11	A Figure 1 is a graph showing a hypothesized		
12	measure of water quality in the lake, and the		
13	horizontal axis portrays time, and the lines in the		
14	graph, there's a horizontal line at QL60, which is		
15	meant to portray in a theoretical sense water 04:38PM		
16	quality as it stood in 1960. QOL is meant to		
17	portray water quality in the lake in year zero here,		
18	which for purposes of our study was 2009. The other		
19	lines on the graph, the lines that are sloped		
20	portray theoretical time paths of recovery of the 04:39PM		
21	lake. The line labeled QML of T is meant to portray		
22	in theory the time path of the lake with the		
23	moratorium on spreading of poultry litter in place.		
24	Q, subscript, ALT is meant to portray in theory the		
25	time path of recovery of the lake with alum 04:40PM		

treatments, and the intermediate line, QLST, is 1 2 meant to portray the theoretical time path of 3 recovery with the alum treatments under the scope 4 scenario. Now, you said there was initially a discussion 04:40PM 5 6 about the theory underlying the damage estimation 7 using the scope test. 8 Right. 9 And you indicated that some members of the team were questioning that theory, and eventually 04:40PM 10 you all agreed on these exhibits; right? 11 Well, yeah, particularly the second one. 12 13 Okay. Which members of the team were 14 questioning that theory? Dr. Hanemann and to some extent Dr. Morey had 04:41PM 15 some questions. 16 And what were the nature of their questions? 17 18 To be an effective scope instrument, scope 19 scenario let's say, the baseline for valuation needs to be the same for both the main survey and the 04:41PM 20 scope survey. 21 22 And they were concerned that the baseline was not the same for both the base and scope survey? 23 24 That's right. Why were they concerned about that? 04:41PM 25

1			
1	A Because under the scopes well, let's tell		
2	the whole story. Under the base scenario, the river		
3	recovers in 50 years reaches full recovery in 50		
4	years as a result of the moratorium. In the scope		
5	scenario the lake recovers in 10 years under	04:42PM	
6	baseline.		
7	Q So they were concerned that the baseline		
8	wasn't the same?		
9	A Yes.		
10	Q Now, going back to Figure 1 on Morey Exhibit 8	04:42PM	
11	or actually why don't you go to Figure 2 on Morey		
12	Exhibit 8 and explain to me what that depicts.		
13	A The axes are the same as in Figure 1. The		
14	horizontal lines at Q60R depict, you know,		
15	biological baseline, baseline for aesthetics,	04:44PM	
16	baseline as of 1960. Q naught R represents		
17	conditions of the river in 2009. Q, subscript M,		
18	superscript R of T represents again, this is in		
19	theory the hind path of recovery of the river		
20	under the main survey, and QMSR depicts the recovery	04:44PM	
21	of the river under the scope scenario.		
22	Q Let me see if I've understood this. Does Area		
23	C on Figure 1 represent the value of environmental		
24	services damages in the scope scenario?		
25	A Roughly speaking.	04:45PM	

1	Q And does the sum of Areas B on Figure 1, C on			
2	Figure 1 and Z on Figure 2 represent the value of			
3	environmental services and damages in the base			
4	scenario?			
5	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 04:46PM			
6	A You still want me in this one since it			
7	predates this one and the graphs are similar but the			
8	analysis may have changed?			
9	Q Well, right now I'd like to understand 8			
10	because I've spent so much time trying to understand 04:46PM			
11	it. If you could answer my question, I'd appreciate			
12	it.			
13	A All right. I will try to answer your			
14	question. The areas in the graph as it says I'm			
15	sorry. Let me refer you to Page 4 of Morey Exhibit 04:47PM			
16	8, and I'm looking in the next to the last			
17	paragraph, which begins one other loose end needs to			
18	be tied down, and there I define areas designated			
19	Areas A, B, C, X and Z in the figures are meant to			
20	refer to areas in the graph between the solid lines. 04:48PM			
21	For example, if we look at Figure 1, Area A plus			
22	Area B plus Area C show the lost services from the			
23	lake once the ban is in place, and the comparable			
24	area in Figure 2, that is, a measure of the total			
25	lost services would be Area X plus Area Z. 04:49PM			

177 Okay. I don't think you answered my question. 1 Q 2 Well, I'm getting to it. 3 Okay. Go ahead. 4 I'm trying -- you know, I haven't seen this since -- you know, I haven't seen this for --04:49PM 5 probably since the fall of 2007. 6 7 Okay. 8 So let me just reason it through and in the 9 process, we'll see if I can answer your question. Is that fair enough? 04:49PM 10 All right. Would it help you to take a break 11 12 and look at the document and we can do a tape change 13 while you're reviewing the document? 14 That would be helpful. Why don't we do that. 04:49PM 15 VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now off the Record. 16 The time is 4:48 p.m. 17 18 (Following a short recess at 4:48 p.m., 19 proceedings continued on the Record at 5:02 p.m.) VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now back on the 05:03PM 20 Record. The time is 5:02 p.m. 21 22 (Whereupon, the court reporter read back the previous questions and answers at Page 23 24 176, Lines 1-12.) Dr. Bishop, you've now had an opportunity to 05:04PM 25

178

1	review this document over a break. Can you answer		
2	my question?		
3	A Let me		
4	Q I can reread the question.		
5	A I'm just wanting to remember the areas you 05:05PM		
6	referred to, please.		
7	Q Here's the question, Dr. Bishop: Does Areas B		
8	plus C plus Z equal the value of environmental		
9	services damages in the base scenario?		
10	A No. What's depicted on these graphs is not 05:05PM		
11	the value of damages. It's cumulative these		
12	areas represent cumulative injuries, so there's no		
13	dollars in these graphs.		
14	Q So does B plus C plus Z equal the cumulative		
15	injuries in the base scenario? 05:05PM		
16	A Yes.		
17	Q If you take a look on the last page of Morey		
18	Exhibit 6		
19	MS. XIDIS: It's Morey 8, isn't it?		
20	MR. DEIHL: I'm sorry. Morey 8. Thank 05:06PM		
21	you, Claire.		
22	Q The final paragraph you wrote, we are		
23	basically asking whether the larger slice of		
24	injuries given by Area B plus Z excuse me, Area B		
25	plus Area C plus Area Z has a higher value than the 05:06PM		

1	slice of the injuries represented by Area C alone;		
2	that's an accurate statement; right?		
3	A That's a correct reading of the sentence, yes.		
4	Q And that's an accurate statement?		
5	A In theory. Again, I'd just stress this is a	05:06PM	
6	theoretical exercise, and in theory the areas you		
7	designated the areas that are designated in this		
8	sentence are I think your interpretation is		
9	correct.		
10	Q Just taking a look at Figure 1, would you	05:07PM	
11	agree with me that Area C is probably less than a		
12	third of Area B alone?		
13	A Well, yeah. I would caution you on two		
14	levels. First of all, yes, Area C is less than Area		
15	B plus C. Was that your question?	05:07PM	
16	Q No. My question was, is Area C approximately		
17	one-third of Area B alone?		
18	A As this graph is drawn, yes, roughly speaking.		
19	Q And Area C is something like, I'm just		
20	guessing here, a fifth of Area B plus Area C plus	05:08PM	
21	Area Z?		
22	A Well, I would have to calculate areas, but as		
23	a crude approximation, I would go along with that.		
24	Q And in your report, you find that the		
25	willingness to pay for the scopes survey is	05:08PM	

-			100
1	appro	ximately 25 percent less than the willingness	
2	to pa	y for the base scenario; right?	
3	A	That's correct.	
4	Q	Based on your willingness to pay estimates,	
5	you e	ssentially estimated that Area C is equal to	05:08PM
6	three	-quarters of the sum of Areas B, C and Z;	
7	right	?	
8	A	No.	
9	Q	Why not?	
10	A	As I stressed, this represents lost	05:08PM
11	envir	onmental services in a theoretical sense and	
12	not the value of those services. Also, any		
13	theoretical graph like this, it would be a mistake		
14	to at	tribute anything much to relative sizes of	
15	areas	since this is a purely theoretical exercise.	05:09PM
16	Q	Did you include any graphs like this in your	
17	final	report?	
18	A	No.	
19	Q	Why not?	
20	A	The matter was settled, and I didn't think	05:09PM
21	they were needed.		
22	Q	What matter was settled?	
23	A	The matter the issue that these graphs were	
24	desig	ned to help resolve within our team.	
25	Q	That's the dispute between Dr. Hanemann and	05:09PM

1	Dr. Morey and you and others?	
2	A Well, I wouldn't call it a dispute. Let's say	
3	a collegial discussion.	
4	Q Okay. Take a look on Page 4 of Morey Exhibit	
5	8, the top of the page. Are you assuming on the top	05:10PM
6	of Page 4 that this is a normal good?	
7	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
8	A As I said, money doesn't come into these	
9	graphs. When we deal with a normal versus an	
10	inferior good, we're talking about monetary values	05:11PM
11	and how they change with price changes.	
12	Q You write, we assumed that U, open paren,	
13	period, closed paren, and E, open paren, period,	
14	closed paren, have the usual properties. What did	
15	you mean by usual properties?	05:11PM
16	A Show me where you are in the document.	
17	Q The top of Page 4.	
18	A Top of Page 4. What I have at the top of Page	
19	4 is, likewise, under the scopes scenario I'm	
20	sorry, I'm on Page 5. Excuse me. I beg your	05:11PM
21	pardon. I'm simply making the usual textbook	
22	assumptions here, which is that the utility function	
23	is quasi-concave, and some other technical	
24	assumptions.	
25	Q So by usual properties, you meant that the	05:12PM

1	utility function is quasi-concave?
2	A And satisfies other conditions in theory.
3	Q What assumption about the relationship between
4	income and utility did you make?
5	A Again, as a standard assumption, utility 05:12PM
6	increases with income.
7	Q And you made that assumption as
8	A As part of the normal standard assumptions in
9	this branch of theory.
10	Q What assumption did you make about the 05:13PM
11	relationship between income and expenditures?
12	A That income is spent on goods and services.
13	Q What did you what assumption did you make
14	about the relationship between income and
15	expenditures? 05:13PM
16	A I assumed that as income increases,
17	expenditures on goods, other than those related to
18	water quality, which don't appear as explicit
19	arguments but that are implicit in this equation,
20	that expenditures on other goods, let us say goods 05:14PM
21	other than the Qs in these equations, increase with
22	expenditures.
23	Q Based on the graphs in Morey Exhibit 8, do
24	they indicate to you a meaningful difference between
25	the base and scope survey? 05:14PM

183

1	A I'm not sure what you mean by the word
2	meaningful.
3	Q What is necessary strike that. As an
4	economist, wouldn't you be looking at whether the
5	differences between the base and scope survey were 05:15PM
6	significant?
7	A The whole point of the scope exercise is to
8	look for significant differences in the values
9	between the scope and the main surveys.
10	Q And based on these graphs, do you think 05:16PM
11	there's a significant difference between the base
12	and the scope survey?
13	A I wouldn't base a judgment about differences
14	between the base and scope instrument on these
15	graphs. 05:16PM
16	Q Okay. Take a look at the other exhibit I
17	handed you, Deposition Exhibit No. 18 I believe.
18	A Yes, and this is your copy of Morey 8 so I'll
19	leave that for you.
20	Q What is this exhibit just generally? 05:17PM
21	A This exhibit is the second installment of
22	Morey Exhibit 8. That is to say, there was further
23	discussion over the phone, and I thought that a more
24	lengthy exposition might help to clarify my stand on
25	the issue that we were having the collegial 05:17PM

1	discussion regarding, and so I wrote a longer piece,
2	but unless I'm missing something, I used the same
3	graphs. I just used longer explanations.
4	Q Okay. Thank you. Dr. Bishop, I've handed you
5	what's been marked as Deposition Exhibit No. 19, 05:18PM
6	which is an E-mail from Gene Welch to you dated
7	December 8th, 2008. At this point in the process
8	you already fielded the survey; correct?
9	A That's correct.
10	Q This E-mail asks you to look at the attached 05:18PM
11	document that describes what you are going to do
12	with past damages and provide comments. Is that a
13	fair characterization of what this E-mail says?
14	A Yes. This E-mail was, as I think you pointed
15	out, sent out on December 8th. It's a follow-up to 05:19PM
16	a conversation with the people who are on the To
17	line, and it asks them to comment on some material
18	that I sent them.
19	Q Let's look at the attachment that contains Mr.
20	Welch's comments. This is a draft of the text that 05:20PM
21	you intended for the past damages report; correct?
22	A This is an early draft of a proposal I put
23	together for addressing past damages, and that
24	included some language based on conversations with
25	the people addressed in the E-mail, and here are 05:20PM

		L85
1	some suggestions from Professor Welch.	
2	Q Does any of this discussion end up in the past	
3	damages report to your recollection?	
4	A No.	
5	Q Why didn't this discussion appear in the past 05:21PM	Ī
6	damages report?	
7	A Because after I proposed the approach that I	
8	am discussing here, it was considered by the group	
9	and by Kerry Smith as peer reviewers, and the	
10	approach that I was proposing was rejected. It was 05:21PM	1
11	rejected by consensus of the group, including	
12	myself, that a better approach was available, and	
13	that approach is represented in the current past	
14	damages report.	
15	Q In this attachment in the first paragraph you 05:21PM	I
16	are referencing data for the lake, the earliest of	
17	which is available for 1974. Do you see that?	
18	A I see that in the first paragraph, yes.	

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Based on what's written there, what was the

The lake -- the lake-wide average placed this,

The next available data for the lake was from

according to my understanding of the Cooke and Welch

analysis, borderline oligotrophic-mesotrophic.

condition of the lake in 1974?

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1986; right?

05:22PM

05:22PM

186

1	A	Correct.	
2	Q	And in 1986 the lake's condition had changed;	
3	right?		
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	And according to what's written here, what was	05:23PM
6	the la	ake's condition in 1986?	
7	A	Average conditions set the trophic status of	
8	the la	ake at eutrophic.	
9	Q	Is there any information presented here by	
10	which	you can conclude in which year the lake became	05:23PM
11	eutrop	phic?	
12	A	Not here.	
13	Q	What was the condition of the lake in 2006	
14	based	on the information here?	
15	A	Between mesotrophic and eutrophic.	05:23PM
16	Q	So it was no longer eutrophic?	
17	A	In the year 2006 the lake was, based on	
18	chloro	phyll-a, was borderline mesotrophic-eutrophic.	
19	In all	other years since beginning in 2001 and going	
20	to 200	07, it was eutrophic.	05:24PM
21	Q	Take a look at the past damages report.	
22	A	Let's see. Is that let's see what I've got	
23	here i	n front of me.	
24	Q	It's in Chapman.	
25	A	It should be here I guess. Do you happen to	05:24PM

187

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1	know w	hat Chapman exhibit that is?	
2	Q	It's near the back of the Chapman notebook. I	
3	can fi	nd it for you.	
4	A	All right. I appreciate it.	
5	Q	It's actually the one with the tab	05:24PM
6	conven	iently.	
7	A	Oh, okay. That helps. All right. I have it.	
8	Q	Why don't you turn to that report on Page 3,	
9	please	?	
10	A	I have Page 3.	05:25PM
11	Q	Do you see where it says that the average	
12	annual	injuries are comparable over time?	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	Now, the information we just looked at in the	
15	attach	ment to the E-mail, Exhibit 19, doesn't	05:25PM
16	suppor	t that, does it?	
17	A	As we said when we looked at this paragraph	
18	before	today, this paragraph is based on personal	
19	commun	ication with Stevenson, Cooke and Welch and	
20	their	consideration, not just of chlorophyll-a data,	05:26PM
21	but th	e other sources of information that they had	
22	at the	ir disposal.	
23	Q	If your assumption about a constant annual	
24	injury	over time is incorrect, what does that do to	
25	your m	ethodology for past damages?	05:26PM

1	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form.	
2	A There's this bright line that you're trying to	
3	draw between correct and incorrect. As I say as	
4	we say here, average annual injuries were	
5	approximately comparable or approximately equal, if	05:27PM
6	you will, between the two periods. So we're not	
7	saying that the averages are exact.	
8	Q If they weren't approximately equal between	
9	the two periods, what would that do to your	
10	estimation of past damages?	05:27PM
11	A It would mean we would have to recalculate	
12	past damages.	
13	Q Let's go back to Exhibit 19. That's the	
14	exhibit you just had in front of you.	
15	A 19, uh-huh.	05:27PM
16	Q Take a look at the third paragraph of the	
17	attachment. Do you see that?	
18	A Yes.	
19	Q That paragraph reads, thus, the injuries to	
20	the river and lake were well along towards current	05:28PM
21	levels by the mid 1980s, and we settled on the	
22	period 1986 to 2008 as the period over which we	
23	would estimate past damages. Do you see that?	
24	A Uh-huh, yes.	
25	Q As of December 8th, 2008, you were looking at	05:28PM

1	damag	es, past damages beginning in 1986; right?	
2	A	I believe that in my proposed approach to	
3	measu	ring damages, we began with the year 1986.	
4	Q	And why did you do that?	
5	A	Based on the advice of Cooke, Welch and	05:28PM
6	Steve	nson.	
7	Q	Now, in the actual past damages report, you	
8	measu	re past damages from 1981; right?	
9	A	That's correct.	
10	Q	Why the discrepancy?	05:29PM
11	A	We, as a group, made the decision to extend	
12	the p	eriod of past damages back to 1981 and	
13	discussed this with the scientists I've mentioned,		
14	and a	sked them to reflect on the issue of average	
15	injur	ies over those past and future periods.	05:29PM
16	Q	Who did you discuss that with?	
17	A	I believe at this point the work on past	
18	damag	es involved Mr. Chapman, Dr. Hanemann and	
19	mysel	f.	
20	Q	Who made the decision to go back to 1981?	05:30PM
21	A	We made it as a group.	
22	Q	So that group was you, Mr. Chapman. Who else?	
23	A	Dr. Hanemann.	
24	Q	Did any of the lawyers participate in the	
25	decis	ion to go back to 1981?	05:30PM

Not to my recollection. 1 Α When was that decision made? 2 3 Sometime shortly after I drafted this 4 approach, so sometime in mid December 2008. Dr. Bishop, I've handed you what's been marked 05:31PM 5 6 as Deposition Exhibit No. 20, which is an E-mail on 7 New Year's Eve, December 31st, 2008 from David Chapman to Claire Xidis and David Page. Do you have 8 9 that in front of you? Yes, I do. 05:31PM 10 And this E-mail is attaching the past damages 11 12 report, a draft of the past damages report; isn't 13 that right? 14 Point taken, the decision was made later than I recalled when you asked me in the preceding 05:32PM 15 question, but clearly working with my approach here, 16 prior to a peer review that I mistakenly thought 17 18 occurred in mid December. 19 That's okay. So you'd agree with me that as of New Year's Eve 2008, you were still calculating 05:32PM 20 past damages from 1986? 21 22 Let me check. Take a look at Page 2. 23 24 Yes, 1986 is correct. 25 And the past damages report was due on January 05:33PM

1	5th of	2009; right?	
2	A	That's correct.	
3	Q	So this was five days before it was due?	
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	What input did the attorneys, Claire Xidis and	05:33PM
6	David	Page, have to the calculation of past damages,	
7	if any	?	
8	A	I believe this E-mail was sent to Claire Xidis	
9	and Da	avid Page in order that it be that they have	
10	an opp	portunity to review this draft and to have it	05:33PM
11	peer r	reviewed.	
12	Q	Is it your testimony that you had this draft	
13	peer r	reviewed between December 31st, 2008 and	
14	Januar	ry 5th of 2009?	
15	A	My recollection is that it was.	05:34PM
16	Q	Who peer reviewed it?	
17	A	Kerry Smith.	
18	Q	What led to the change from 1986 to 1981?	
19	A	Several changes occurred after this draft was	
20	submit	ted for peer review. As a group of people,	05:34PM
21	that i	s Hanemann, Chapman and myself in consultation	
22	with t	the peer reviewer, did not adopt the approach	
23	that I	was proposing here because it made	
24	assump	otions that were that went too far in	
25	severa	al respects, and so we decided as a group to	05:34PM

			194
1	change	e the approach.	
2	Q	You say we decided as a group. Who made that	
3	decisi	on?	
4	A	Hanemann, Chapman and myself.	
5	Q	Did you have discussions with Kerry Smith	05:35PM
6	about	the 1981-1986 distinction?	
7	A	No.	
8	Q	That wasn't a comment that came from Kerry	
9	Smith?		
10	A	No.	05:35PM
11	Q	What were Kerry Smith's comments?	
12	A	He and other members of our subteam were	
13	concer	rned about the assumptions that I had to make	
14	to mak	te the analysis that I did work.	
15	Q	Any other comments by Mr. Smith?	05:36PM
16	A	That's what I recall.	
17	Q	Did the past damages amount change between	
18	Decemb	per 31st, 2008 and the final report on January	
19	5th, 2	2009?	
20	A	Yes.	05:37PM
21	Q	How much did it change by?	
22	A	It looks like from the draft that is presented	
23	in Exh	nibit 20 that the estimate that came out of the	
24	analys	sis that I proposed was almost 329 million	
25	dollar	rs less you want me to give the exact figure	05:38PM

		100
1	or is that close enough?	
2	Q No. That's fine.	
3	A The estimate that came out of the new approach	
4	was \$126,327.31 I'm sorry, let me repeat that.	
5	\$126,327,031.	05:39PM
6	\mathbf{Q} Are you aware that 1981 was the year that	
7	CERCLA took effect?	
8	A Yes.	
9	Q Dr. Morey, I've handed you what's been marked	
10	as Deposition Exhibit 22. This was from your	05:40PM
11	considered by materials. Can you identify this	
12	document?	
13	A This is a document that I received from	
14	Stratus Consulting at the beginning of the benefits	
15	transfer process presenting some articles.	05:40PM
16	Q And it looks like you were or Stratus	
17	Consulting was looking for articles regarding yea	
18	saying?	
19	MS. XIDIS: Object to the form.	
20	A The exhibit's heading is Preference	05:40PM
21	Uncertainty and Ambivalence, so I assume it's	
22	articles related to that topic and, you know,	
23	skimming down the list, I don't think this is	
24	restricted to yea saying.	
25	Q Okay. Take a look at the fourth page.	05:41PM

194

1	A	Oh, there is yeah, okay.	
2	Q	Does the fourth page reflect articles	
3	concer	rning yea saying?	
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	And there's an article listed on the fourth	05:41PM
6	page d	dated 2006; do you see that?	
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	Would you consider the topic of yea saying to	
9	be pas	ssT?	
10		MS. XIDIS: Object to form.	05:41PM
11	A	PassT?	
12	Q	Yes.	
13	A	No.	
14	Q	People are still writing about yea saying in	
15	the li	iterature; correct?	05:41PM
16	A	There obviously something appeared in 2006.	
17	Q	What is your understanding of what yea saying	
18	is?		
19	A	You're opening up a big complicated question	
20	there.	. If we start with what I think is a useful	05:42PM
21	point	of departure, there's a whole literature on	
22	Q	I'm not asking you to go through the	
23	litera	ature. I'm asking if you can give me a	
24	defini	ition of yea saying.	
25	A	I've never understood what yea saying was.	05:42PM

			175
1	Q O	kay. So you can't?	
2	A I	've never written on the topic; I've never	
3	used it	in anything I published.	
4	Q F	air enough. Take a look at Exhibit 21, which	
5	is in fr	ont of you. It's the one I handed you	05:43PM
6	earlier.	Exhibit 21 is an E-mail from Kevin Boyle	
7	to David	Chapman dated January 4, 2009; is that	
8	correct?		
9	A Y	es.	
10	Q A	and in this E-mail Kevin Boyle writes, David,	05:43PM
11	I really	think EPA's are the best and they do not	
12	apply, a	nd he's referring to EPA's guidelines;	
13	correct?		
14	A R	ight.	
15	Q A	are the guidelines cited in the past damages	05:43PM
16	report?		
17	A Y	es, they are.	
18	Q D	or. Morey (sic), I've handed you what's been	
19	marked a	s Deposition Exhibit No. 23, which was also	
20	in your	considered by materials. This is a review	05:44PM
21	of benef	it this was labeled in your considered by	
22	material	benefit dot transfer review. Have you seen	
23	this bef	ore? Dr. Bishop, have you seen this	
24	document	before?	
25	A Y	es.	05:45PM

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1	Q	And it appears to be a literature review of		
2	benef	it transfer studies; is that a fair		
3	chara	cterization?		
4	A	Yes.		
5	Q	At the end of each of the studies are comments	05:45PM	
6	in bo	ld. Are those your comments?		
7	A	No.		
8	Q	Do you know whose comments they are?		
9	A	I don't believe they are. Let me yeah. I		
10	don't	know reviewing the first two things in	05:45PM	
11	bold,	I don't know who wrote these comments.		
12	Q	Take a look at Page 2 of Exhibit 23, Dr.		
13	Bishop.			
14	A	Uh-huh.		
15	Q	The comments on the article by Bergstrom and	05:46PM	
16	L. O.	Taylor, do you see that?		
17	A	Yes.		
18	Q	Can you read those comments for me?		
19	A	Someone wrote in here, looking at the last		
20	parag	raph it says that MABT studies probably aren't	05:46PM	
21	appropriate for litigation purposes, although we are			
22	looking to do BT over the same population in the			
23	past,	so this may be a bit more reliable.		
24	Q	Do you think resource economists generally		
25	suppo	rt the use of benefits transfers for litigation	05:46PM	

197

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1	purposes?			
2	A	I can't generalize about resource economists.		
3	I knov	w that the Department of Interior has approved		
4	benef	its transfer as a tool to be used in natural		
5	resour	rce damage assessments.	05:47PM	
6	Q	Dr. Bishop, if you'd take a look a little		
7	furthe	er along in Exhibit 23 on Page 6 of that		
8	exhib:	it		
9	A	Okay.		
10	Q	can you read the comment that was written	05:48PM	
11	about	at the top of that page?		
12	A	More of an MT than BT.		
13	Q	I think you're on the wrong page.		
14	A	I'm sorry. The pages aren't numbered. So I'm		
15	fumbl	ing here. Tell me what appears at the top of	05:48PM	
16	the pa	age.		
17	Q	The top of the page is let me just read the		
18	commer	nt. This is referring to the Brouwer, F.		
19	Spaniı	nks 1999 report article.		
20	A	Let me find it. Brouwer, Langford, Bateman	05:49PM	
21	and Ti	and Turner?		
22	Q	Right above that do you see the comment in		
23	bold?			
24	A	Yes.		
25	Q	Would you read that into the Record, please?	05:49PM	

			1		
1	A	A disappointing result of how BT fails even			
2	when :	when study sites are close and the environmental			
3	good :	identical.			
4	Q	Thank you. Now, take a look at Deposition			
5	Exhib	it No. 24. This is an article from your	05:49PM		
6	consid	dered by materials. You're the author of this			
7	docum	ent; correct?			
8	A	That's correct.			
9	Q	When you wrote this document, did you think it			
10	would	be included in the Stratus contingent	05:49PM		
11	valua	tion report?			
12	A	I proposed it for inclusion in that report.			
13	Q	What was the purpose behind this document?			
14	A	Hypothetical bias is a topic that has been			
15	has re	eceived significant attention in the	05:50PM		
16	litera	ature, and I was interested in exploring the			
17	impli	cations of that literature for the contingent			
18	valua	tion study that we're discussing today.			
19	Q	Have you written articles about hypothetical			
20	bias?		05:50PM		
21	A	Yes.			
22	Q	Take a look at Page 8 of this document,			
23	please	e.			
24	A	I have Page 8.			
25	Q	What are the comments in the last column where	05:51PM		

199

1	you wrote no or yes?			
2	A This table, which begins on at least back			
3	on Page 7, if not before, is a discussion of studies			
4	of hypothetical bias in contingent valuation studies			
5	using referenda as their format.	05:51PM		
6	Q Did you review those studies?			
7	A I did.			
8	Q The last column where it says no, is that your			
9	impersonal is that your interpretation of whether			
10	this study found hypothetical bias or not?	05:52PM		
11	A That's my interpretation.			
12	Q Dr. Bishop, we talked earlier about the			
13	baseline that you used in this contingent valuation			
14	survey. Do you recall that discussion?			
15	A Yes.	05:53PM		
16	Q How is the recovery period for the Illinois			
17	River watershed with a moratorium but without the			
18	use of alum determined?			
19	A The recovery period used in the survey for the			
20	river, the base survey for the river used a recovery	05:54PM		
21	period under the conditions you specified of 50			
22	years.			
23	Q How was that determined?			
24	A Because the modeling results that ultimately			
25	resulted in the publications or the reports, excuse	05:54PM		

200

1	me, the reports by Engels and by Wells, et al, were			
2	not available to us until after the survey was			
3	fielded or shortly before the survey was fielded.			
4	They were available shortly before the survey was			
5	fielded. Excuse me. During the evolution of the	05:55PM		
6	survey instrument, and by evolution, I mean			
7	beginning with the very general focus groups in			
8	October of 2006 and ending in the main instrument.			
9	We needed to have a recovery period, and we could			
10	not get clear guidance on what that recovery period	05:55PM		
11	would look like, and so in order to proceed with			
12	development of the survey instrument, we consulted			
13	with the natural scientists and concluded that 50			
14	years for the river was a plausible number to use,			
15	plausible in terms of the expected results of the	05:56PM		
16	scientific studies that we could use for purposes of			
17	developing the survey instrument.			
18	Q Who did you consult with in making that			
19	decision, Dr. Bishop?			
20	A Engel, Stevenson, Cooke and Welch. Well, I'm	05:56PM		
21	sorry, on the river, Engel and Stevenson.			
22	Q And who made the decision to use 50 years, the			
23	economic team or the injury team?			
24	A We made the decision to use 50 years in			
25	developing the survey instrument in consultation	05:56PM		

201

1	we, the economics team, made the decision to use 50			
2	years in consultation with what the injury team			
3	the injury team thought was a plausible value.			
4	Q And when was that decision made approximately?			
5	A Fairly early in the process of developing the 05:57PM			
6	survey instrument. I can't tell you even			
7	approximately a date. That could be traced to the			
8	earlier drafts of the survey that were turned over			
9	to you at discovery.			
10	Q Does the alum treatment recovery period depend 05:57PM			
11	in any way on the moratorium only recovery period?			
12	A No.			
13	Q Why not?			
14	A The recovery period with alum treatments was			
15	designed to provide respondents with a plausible 05:58PM			
16	date of recovery for purposes of the valuation			
17	exercise.			
18	Q Dr. Bishop, I've handed you for purposes of			
19	identification as Deposition Exhibit No. 25. This			
20	is a document that was in your considered by 05:59PM			
21	materials. Have you reviewed this document before?			
22	A Yes.			
23	Q And this is an article by Vossler and			
24	Kerkvliet. Did I say that right?			
25	A Close enough. 06:00PM			

			202
1	Q Thank	you. Entitled A Criterion Study of the	
2	Contingent Va	aluation Method.	
3	A Uh-huh	h.	
4	Q Take a	a look at Page 642 of this document.	
5	A Okay.		06:00PM
6	Q The se	ection labeled 5.4, the authors write in	
7	the second se	entence, more importantly, all existing	
8	comparisons o	of CV survey results and referendum	
9	outcomes are	sensitive to how undecided responses	
10	are treated.	Do you see that?	06:01PM
11	A Yes.		
12	Q Do you	u agree with that conclusion?	
13	A I've k	been seeking the citations that are made	
14	in the first	sentence of that paragraph in order to	
15	understand wh	here this paragraph comes from. I would	06:02PM
16	have to go th	hrough all of those studies and perhaps	
17	others in the	e table that we just talked about to be	
18	willing to ag	gree or disagree with all existing	
19	comparisons.	That's a very broad general statement,	
20	and I'm not p	prepared to agree or disagree with the	06:03PM
21	statement.		
22	Q Did yo	ou review this document in preparation of	
23	the continger	nt valuation report in this matter?	
24	A Yes.		
25	Q At the	at time did you review the literature to	06:03PM

1	determine whether or not this was a true statement?
2	A Well, I would certainly agree that some
3	existing comparisons depend on undecided on how
4	undecided responses are treated.
5	Q If the finding of no hypothetical to bias 06:04PM
6	depends on the arbitrary treatment of undecided
7	respondents, then your contention that the
8	contingent valuation referenda don't have
9	hypothetical bias is weakened, isn't it?
10	MS. XIDIS: Objection to form. 06:04PM
11	A Can you read that again, please?
12	(Whereupon, the court reporter read
13	back the previous question.)
14	A Arbitrary treatment? I don't know what that
15	means. 06:04PM
16	MR. DEIHL: Why don't we take a minute. I
17	think I'm finished. Let me look at my notes.
18	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now off the Record.
19	The time is 6:04 p.m.
20	(Following a short recess at 6:04 p.m., 06:05PM
21	proceedings continued on the Record at 6:10 p.m.)
22	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record.
23	The time is 6:10.
24	Q Mr. Bishop Dr. Bishop, I've handed you
25	Deposition Exhibits 26 and 27 which came out of your 06:12PM

		201
1	considered by materials. Can you look through these	
2	documents and tell me if they are your notes?	
3	A I believe these are my notes, yes.	
4	Q That would be true of both exhibits?	
5	A Both exhibits.	06:12PM
6	MR. DEIHL: I don't have any further	
7	questions.	
8	MS. XIDIS: Does anyone else in the room	
9	have questions?	
10	MR. JONES: I don't have questions.	06:13PM
11	MR. HIXON: No questions.	
12	MS. XIDIS: Anyone on the phone have	
13	questions? For the Record we have produced, per	
14	your request, an updated version of Dr. Bishop's CV.	
15	If you'd like to take a few minutes and look at it,	06:13PM
16	we're willing to wait if you have questions on that.	
17	MR. DEIHL: Okay. Why don't we take a few	
18	minutes and look at it off the Record.	
19	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now off the Record.	
20	The time is 6:12 p.m.	06:13PM
21	(Whereupon, a discussion was held off	
22	the Record.)	
23	VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the Record.	
24	The time is 6:14 p.m.	
25	Q Dr. Bishop, I was handed a few moments ago a	06:15PM

205

1	
1	copy of your updated curriculum vitae. Where did
2	this copy of the updated curriculum vitae come from?
3	A I don't know.
4	Q Did you produce this updated curriculum vitae
5	today? 06:15PM
6	A I did not.
7	MS. XIDIS: I can represent it was provided
8	to us from Stratus Consulting.
9	Q Did you request that this document be provided
10	to counsel from Stratus Consulting today? 06:15PM
11	A No.
12	Q Take a look at this updated curriculum vitae.
13	Is this curriculum vitae now accurate?
14	A To the best of my knowledge.
15	Q We obviously haven't had a chance to review 06:16PM
16	your article, Is Willingness to Pay For Public Goods
17	Sensitive to Elicitation Format that was listed on
18	this article. I guess I'd ask you the question, is
19	willingness to pay for public goods sensitive to
20	elicitation format? 06:16PM
21	A Yes.
22	MR. DEIHL: I don't have any further
23	questions.
24	MS. XIDIS: We will read and sign.
25	VIDEOGRAPHER: This concludes the 06:16PM

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1
      deposition. We are now off the Record. The time is
2
      6:15 p.m.
3
                    (Whereupon, the deposition was
      concluded at 6:15 p.m.)
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TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

		_ ,
1	SIGNATURE PAGE	
2		
3	I, Richard Bishop, PhD, do hereby	
4	certify that the foregoing deposition was presented	
5	to me by Lisa A. Steinmeyer as a true and correct	
6	transcript of the proceedings in the above styled	
7	and numbered cause, and I now sign the same as true	
8	and correct.	
9	WITNESS my hand this day of	
10	, 2009.	
11		
12		
13		
	RICHARD BISHOP, PhD	
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this	
19	, day of, 2009.	
20		
21		
22		
	Notary Public	
23		
24	My Commission Expires:	
25		06:17PM

208 1 C Ε R Т I F Ι C A Т \mathbf{E} 2 3 STATE OF OKLAHOMA) ss. 4 COUNTY OF TULSA 5 6 I, Lisa A. Steinmeyer, Certified 7 Shorthand Reporter within and for Tulsa County, 8 State of Oklahoma, do hereby certify that the above 9 named witness was by me first duly sworn to testify 10 the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth 11 in the case aforesaid, and that I reported in 12 stenograph his deposition; that my stenograph notes 13 were thereafter transcribed and reduced to 14 typewritten form under my supervision, as the same 15 appears herein. 16 I further certify that the foregoing 207 17 pages contain a full, true and correct transcript of the deposition taken at such time and place. 18 19 I further certify that I am not attorney 20 for or relative to either of said parties, or 2.1 otherwise interested in the event of said action. 22 WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 27th day 2.3 of May, 2009. 24 LISA A. STEINMEYER, CRR 25 CSR No. 386

> TULSA FREELANCE REPORTERS 918-587-2878

> > **EXHIBIT D**

		209
1	CORRECTIONS TO THE DEPOSITION OF	
	RICHARD BISHOP, PhD	
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3	PAGE AND LINE NUMBER CORRECTION	
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